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## Russia Proposes New Conditions For Troop Talks

By Don Cook

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Soviet Union has accepted an invitation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to begin talks at the end of this month on mutual East-West reductions in military forces, but it has posed some conditions which could set plans considerably.

Instead of limiting the participants in the talks to those nations troops on the "contact line" in Central Europe, as proposed by NATO, the Russians have come back with a request that the conference be open to any country that wants to come—even including neutrals such as Sweden, Austria and Switzerland. A delay regarding the conference thus seems inevitable.

[In Washington, State Department press officer Simone Poulsen said a news conference the Soviet reply has "further contents" in make it necessary to discuss it with the Western participants before the conference. "We now are studying the note, which does not put the Jan. 21 date, but have to discuss its further contents with our NATO allies and until that process is completed and our position fixed, I cannot go into details," Miss Poulsen said.]

The Russians and their Warsaw Pact allies have also asked that negotiations take place in Vienna, rather than Geneva, as suggested by NATO. Since Vienna was originally favored by some of NATO countries anyway, this probably will not pose much of a problem.

But the Russian proposal for a wide-open come-one-come-all open conference on force reductions is certain to cause some consternation at the NATO headquarters in Brussels. The Russian proposal to NATO was handed over today in Moscow to the British, who are acting as the NATO post office. The text of the reply not yet been released, but its main points have been leaked in the Western European diplomatic circles as well as the French.

President Georges Pompidou was also informed of the Soviet position when he conferred in Minsk last week with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

### Inter-Alleed Talks

The NATO powers held a laborious and intricate negotiation among themselves in order to get agreement before approaching the Russians with their position that the conference should be limited to those with military forces in the central region, with NATO participation by the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. On the Warsaw Pact side, the Russians hoped the list would be limited to the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

NATO's "black countries" argued strongly that it would be no advantage to have the Russians in the center of the conference, but the NATO side, including Norway, Denmark, Greece and Turkey, would have limited participation, would be fully included in the preparation of NATO negotiating positions, but would not be full members of the conference.

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### Citizen Participation in Politics

## Brandt Emphasizes Liberties in Speech Opening Bundestag

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Willy Brandt, the German chancellor, today opened his second legislative term as chancellor today with a speech in which he emphasized citizen participation in politics as the main task of his government.

"We want the citizen, not the state," he said, "to be the center of our political life. We have moved closer to the goal of a citizen's republic. In this respect, the Federal Republic has become more democratic in a period that has not seen the rise of so-called 'people's republics' in Eastern Europe."

His emphasis on the growing role of individual citizens in Western society was made at the opening of the Bundestag, the German parliament, and again at the end of his 90-minute address.

"Never before has a German lived in such good harmony with his neighbors and his country as today," he said, "and the free spirit of the citizen is more alive than ever."

As Allen Power

manitarian contributions in both parts of Vietnam to help reconstruction in this tortured and ruined land."

On the Middle East conflict, Mr. Brandt declared that, "the cease 40 years ago this month that which called itself the Third Reich began, for us the right to life of the state of Israel is inviolable." He added that Arab countries had shown "growing understanding" for this position.

As for West Germany's immediate and distant neighbors, he said that the first priority of his policy was West European political union. In contrast to his government's declaration of 1969, when he stressed the importance of West Germany's ties with the United States, he said this time that, despite joint aims, there was the "irreducible fact that our interests concentrate in the first place on our continent while American obligations are worldwide."



NEW TERM—Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking to Bundestag yesterday. In rear, from left: Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Communications Minister Horst Ehmke.

## Some Details Of Pact Leak Out in Saigon

By Thomas W. Lippman and Peter Osnos

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (WP).—The peace agreement accepted by President Nguyen Van Thieu contains no provision for the release of South Vietnamese political prisoners and leaves critical political questions unanswered, reliable American sources said today.

Although the agreement expressed the "hope" that elections will be held within six months, there is no firm timetable, these sources said, nor is it stated specifically what posts will be at stake when the elections are held. It is also unclear to what extent South Vietnam's existing constitution and election laws will apply. One U.S. analyst said that the Saigon government had been proceeding on the assumption that all current regulations would remain in force but said that Senate elections scheduled for August might be canceled.

South Vietnamese sources said that some of these points had been deliberately left vague in order to win Mr. Thieu's assent to an accord about which he had reservations up to the last minute. As a result, U.S. officials warned, it is still possible that difficulties could develop as technical experts work on wrapping up a final text in Paris.

Momentum to Three

But the momentum is clearly in favor of a cease-fire in the near future. A high U.S. source said that it might come within 10 days. Others estimated two weeks, which would be about the time of Tet, the lunar new year. South Vietnam's semi-official newspaper, Tin Song, reported Tuesday that Tet was a likely date.

Mr. Thieu accepted the peace agreement last night at a final one-hour meeting with Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., chief deputy to U.S. negotiator Henry A. Kissinger. South Vietnamese sources said, Gen. Haig left Saigon yesterday to brief leaders of other Southeast Asian countries on the results of the peace talks.

When he left, sources here said, he took with him Mr. Thieu's reluctant but resigned assent to a peace accord, of which these details emerged today.

• The troops of the opposing armies are to remain generally where they are in South Vietnam. But there is to be no occupation of "lines of communication" such as highways and rivers.

• There are numerous references in the text to the "government of the Republic of South Vietnam," an important point for Mr. Thieu, who had been insisting on recognition of South Vietnam as a sovereign country. It had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



SAIGON SIGN—Vietnamese children giving "peace" sign over side says: "1973 year of the ox (buffalo). The ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam)—Just Peace."

## Talks in Paris Are Suspended

PARIS, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The four-year-old weekly peace talks were indefinitely suspended today and spokesmen hinted they would not be resumed until after a cease-fire—and then not in their present form.

"We bid you farewell for the moment," U.S. representative Hayward Isham told the press following today's 174th session. The four delegations agreed that their liaison officers would meet to fix the date of the next meeting.

But there is a belief that the delegations here will be transformed into commissions to help oversee parts of the cease-fire agreement, particularly the military provisions.

Technical experts, meanwhile, met again today and will meet tomorrow.

## U.S. Air in Support Strikes ...But Fighting Accelerates

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Scores of B-52 bombers and fighter-bombers pummeled targets throughout South Vietnam today to back Saigon's soldiers in increasing ground fighting.

The ground clashes appeared to result from a desire on both sides to stake claim to as much territory as possible before agreement on the in-place cease-fire reported drawing near.

Heavy fighting was reported below the Demilitarized Zone north and south of Quang Tri City. Another battle was reported northwest of Kontum City in the Central Highlands.

Hundreds of South Vietnamese infantrymen, supported by M-48 tanks, moved through the Iron Triangle, Ho Bo and Boi Loi regions northwest of Saigon in an effort to flush out enemy troops.

Those areas and the region to

the north in the old Michelin rubber plantation have been bombed heavily in the past few days by B-52s. The region north-west of Saigon is a traditional staging area for North Vietnamese troops who cross into South Vietnam from Cambodia.

The heaviest fighting reported today was in the region below the DMZ. The Saigon command said 77 North Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 49 weapons captured. South Vietnamese losses were put at 10 killed and 51 wounded.

The South Vietnamese were supported by artillery and tactical air strikes.

The bulk of the 80 B-52 strikes in South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today were in Quang Tri Province.

The concentration of air strikes and the heavy ground fighting there appear designed to

give the South Vietnamese the strongest possible military position before the expected cease-fire.

If a peace agreement is reached, South Vietnamese sources say, North Vietnam wants to claim the territory contested or under its control along a 15-mile stretch south of the DMZ. That would place all the six-mile-wide zone, plus a strip of land in the south under North Vietnamese control.

South Vietnam wants the demarcation line restored at the 17th parallel, where it was before North Vietnam's invasion of the South last spring.

A South Vietnamese reconnaissance unit engaged enemy troops 12 miles northwest of Kontum City today, the Saigon command said. The Central Highlands provincial capital and surrounding areas have been hotly contested in the war.

The U.S. command reported that tactical fighter-bombers flew 335 strikes throughout South Vietnam from the northernmost province of Quang Tri to the southern Mekong Delta.

In one mission, three U.S. F-4 Phantom jets accidentally dropped three 500-pound bombs near a South Vietnamese unit operating in the Hiep Duc valley below Da Nang yesterday. One soldier was killed and four wounded, the command said.

Supply-Line Battle PHNOM PENH, Jan. 18 (UPI).—American jet fighters escorting a Mekong River convoy toward Phnom Penh beat off attacks today by Communist gunners trying to stop food, petroleum and ammunition supplies from reaching the capital, transport officials said.

Gen. Haig is to meet again tomorrow with Mr. Thieu, following meetings in the last 36 hours with officials in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, before returning to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## POWs Free By 60 Days After Pact

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 18 (WP).—The United States and North Vietnam came closer today than ever before to signaling an end of the long Vietnam war by announcing jointly that Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho would meet Tuesday in Paris "for the purpose of completing the text of an agreement."

The announcement, which White House Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler read to newsmen here just before noon and which the North Vietnamese released in Hanoi, could mean the end in a matter of days of America's involvement in the longest war in its history.

Under terms of the 80-odd page agreement, the fighting will stop, at least temporarily, in Vietnam, and all American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam are to be released within 60 days, with some being released as soon as the agreement is initiated. The initialing will be followed by a formal signing ceremony later.

The joint announcement came after Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., vice-chief of staff of the Army and former U.S. negotiator, had conferred at length in Saigon this week with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

[In Paris the North Vietnamese delegation announced the resumption of the Kissinger-Tho talks in significantly different words from those used by the Florida White House, AP reported. The Hanoi delegation said the top negotiators would resume their talks "to complete the agreement on ending the war and re-establishing peace in Vietnam."

### October Agreement

[There was a difference, in North Vietnamese terminology, between "an agreement" and "the agreement." Hanoi has demanded for almost three months that the United States sign, without any major changes, the agreement drafted by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho in October. Mr. Ziegler's reference to "an agreement" seemed to stress that a break with the October text was to be expected. Major parts of the October draft were unacceptable to the Saigon government.]

Mr. Ziegler, asked about the wording, said, "The intention of both is the same. There is no substantive difference."

Mr. Ziegler said, "We are interested in ending this war as soon as possible and ending it through negotiations." Asked if a cease-fire might take effect in Indochina prior to completion of the peace agreement, Mr. Ziegler said, "There has been an awful lot of speculation along that line," but added he was not prepared to "today make a speculation."

He handed off all questions about the content of the agreement.

"As we have said," he added, "we have made progress in the talks, and we also have an agreement not to comment until the talks are concluded and an agreement is reached. The objective of the negotiations is to stop the fighting, end the war and restore the peace. This is the objective of Dr. Kissinger's visit to Paris."

Gen. Haig is to meet again tomorrow with Mr. Thieu, following meetings in the last 36 hours with officials in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, before returning to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Australians Can Aid Vietnam Reds

SYDNEY, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Australia today rescinded a five-year-old law prohibiting direct material aid to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong by Australian citizens.

This move was the latest in a series of steps by the Labor government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam to eradicate the last vestiges of the Australian involvement as military allies of South Vietnam.

The law had been passed in 1967 in response to a movement by university students to raise funds to help the Communist side in the war. However, the act specified that the ban would be lifted when Australian forces ceased to be involved in combat operations in Vietnam.

This condition has now been fulfilled.

## China May Pay Interest, Spur West Trade

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 18 (WP).—China has broken through another ideological barrier and is quietly passing the word that it will pay interest—in a disguised form—to buy Western plants on credit.

The new policy, it was learned, was disclosed by Pao Hsiang-kuo, China's minister of foreign trade, who ended a five-day visit here today.

He surprised his British hosts by telling them that Peking would make "deferred payments" for heavy equipment instead of conducting virtually all its trade in cash. The "deferred payment" amounts to a yearly installment that would include interest charges.

Minister Pao, it is understood, asked officials here to price the cost of industrial plants on the assumption that payment would be made in installments. The interest charge would not be listed separately in order to avoid offending Chinese strictures against payment for capital. But

the interest cost will be figured in the proposed yearly payments.

This development is interesting on two counts, according to experts. It reflects an increased flexibility on the part of China and another step Peking is making toward normal relations with the West. More practically, it

opens up possibilities for expanded trade with China.

Business sources here who deal with China expressed surprise and some skepticism about the development. They observed that China has been paying for some heavy equipment, like airplanes, in two and three-year packages and doubted that Peking was ready to go much beyond that.

Authoritative sources, however, said that Mr. Pao had made clear China's interest in going further and that he spoke of a deferred payments pact already made with Japan for a chemical plant. The Japanese announced last September that Peking will buy two synthetic fiber plants in a deal financed by Tokyo's export-import bank.

During his visit here, Mr. Pao saw Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Peter Walker, minister for trade and industry. Mr. Walker and the Chinese minister met twice and these were the key talks.

Mr. Pao is known to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Neo-Fascists In Rome Clash

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP).—Demonstrators protesting against the congress of Italy's neo-Fascist party clashed with police tonight in downtown Rome.

The protesters hurled firebombs and rocks at police and set fire to dozens of parked cars. Police made several arrests.

Earlier police defused a powerful time bomb just moments before it had been set to explode in the hall where the neo-Fascist congress was being held in a residential area designed by Mussolini on the outskirts of Rome.



## U.S. Urges Russia to Relax Travel, Censorship Policy

HELSINKI, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The United States joined the Western chorus of demands today that Russia help East-West détente by relaxing its policy on travel and censorship.

"It is our belief that improvements in contacts and communications between peoples of our countries will help strengthen European security and cooperation," U.S. Ambassador Val Peterson told the preparatory talks here for a European Security Conference.

"We welcome recent Soviet statements which indicate that the Soviet Union also favors step in this direction," Mr. Peterson said.

But the statements to which Mr. Peterson apparently referred were carefully hedged and the Russians have not indicated when their formal reply to the Western ideas will come.

Mr. Peterson spoke for only three minutes and presented no new U.S. ideas. This reflected the American stance here of keeping a low profile and leaving

major statements to the Europeans. Belgium, Denmark and Italy presented the Western alliance's proposals Monday for the agenda of a full security conference. The document urged more trade, a start to an exchange of information between the Eastern and Western military blocs, more and easier travel, more access by citizens of Communist countries to Western books, newspapers and films, and less government interference with East-West marriages.

Mr. Peterson called this "a most useful contribution."

In the first month of preparatory talks before Christmas, the Russians suggested an agenda limited to a European permanent "security council," more East-West trade and a recognition of postwar European frontiers.

But Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet party secretary, said in a speech Dec. 21 that the Kremlin was at least taking note of the Western demands for "exchange of ideas, broader information and contacts between nations."

"We, too, are in favor of this," Mr. Brezhnev said. "If, of course, such a cooperation is conducted with respect for the sovereignty, laws and customs of each country." Western diplomats said that, since the Kremlin has in the past treated almost every form of liberalization as a threat to its rule, this statement was more important for its tone than its substance.

In other speeches today, Yugoslavia, Greece and Malta joined the calls of other Southern European nations for some conference action linking security in Europe with peace in the Mediterranean area and the Middle East.

Yugoslav Ambassador Ljilica Stankovic also urged that the conference get into the disarmament area, with a subcommittee dealing with the "limiting of certain forms of military activity in Europe." Both Moscow and Washington have said earlier that the conference should not get bogged down in such areas.

## 3 Parties Agree On Coalition in Belgian Crisis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Negotiators of three parties today agreed on a program for a new coalition that could end an eight-week-old government crisis.

Socialist, Social Christian and Liberal party negotiators early today formally approved the final text of the program on which they had tentatively agreed Monday.

A palace announcement said that King Baudouin received Edmond Leburton, chairman of the Socialist party, who reported on his mission. On Dec. 12, the king asked Mr. Leburton to try to form a government to replace the outgoing Social Christian-Socialist cabinet of Premier Gaston

## Russia Ready to Join Talks On Forces, Imposes Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

ference. NATO hoped for similar restraint in numbers on the part of the Warsaw Pact.

First signs that the NATO formula of limited participation would not hold up came when the European Security Conference preparations began in Helsinki. Romania immediately used the occasion to demand that it be included in any conference on force reductions. After that, Yugoslavia said that it would naturally be concerned about anything which might have a bearing on Yugoslav security.

Then, when the Helsinki meetings reconvened this week after a Christmas recess, the neutrals said they, too, had an interest in the force-reduction problem.

The Russians are now responding by inviting everyone. Moreover, the Russians are also offering Mr. Pompidou a way to participate, since it will not be a "bloc-to-bloc" negotiation any longer. The French had balked at negotiating under a NATO label.

Some diplomats in the West expressed surprise today over the Soviet proposals, especially the idea of opening the conference to all European nations, which they said would seriously alter the original concept of the talks.

These diplomats said that this Soviet move, if it resulted in a delay of the talks, could affect other East-West negotiations. They said that another surprising aspect of the Soviet note was that it made no reference to "balanced" force reductions. The NATO countries have always stressed that the troop reductions must be balanced, which in the West has meant that the Soviet Union must more than match U.S. reductions because of the shorter distances involved for Soviet troops in Europe.

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Timothy Leary and Joanna Harcourt-Smith at London airport yesterday on way back to the United States.

## Leary Taken to Los Angeles As Flight From Law Ends

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—American drug cultist Timothy Leary, accompanied by two armed U.S. narcotics agents and a 26-year-old woman, flew to Los Angeles today to face drug charges.

The self-styled "high priest of LSD" was held incommunicado for two hours at London Airport where he arrived from Frankfurt to change planes.

"I'm going to get a lawyer," a smiling Leary said on his way to the immigration hall. His blonde companion, identified as Joanna Harcourt-Smith, clutched his arm.

The U.S. Department of Narcotics said in Los Angeles two days ago that the 51-year-old former Harvard lecturer had been arrested in Afghanistan and extradition proceedings had started. He would stand trial with other members of an alleged international drug smuggling ring in Los Angeles, the department added.

Leary escaped from a California prison in 1970 while serving a 10-year sentence for possession of drugs.

He went first to Algeria and then to Switzerland, where he was ordered to leave after the Swiss government rejected a U.S. demand for his extradition.

His next stop was Austria but, against the advice of friends, he left for Afghanistan with the 26-year-old Joanna, described as his adopted daughter. He was spotted in Kabul by American narcotics agents.

Earlier today, the Swiss Justice Ministry rejected a request by Leary that he be allowed to return to Switzerland.

**Taxmen Sue Leary Group**  
RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Taxmen today filed a \$76 million claim for back taxes against Leary's Brotherhood of Eternal Love.

The organization, which was granted tax-exempt status in

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (AP).—Five men went on trial in Prague today for trying to hijack a Czechoslovak commercial plane to West Germany in December, the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported. Their attempt was foiled when a metal detector at Prague's Ruzyně Airport signalled a large amount of metal in the suitcase of one of the defendants.

5 Tried in Hijack Bid

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Quake in Yugoslavia

SELAGRADE, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Residents of Rijeka, Yugoslavia's biggest port, today left their homes and offices in panic and went into the streets when an earthquake rocked this city of 150,000 on the Yugoslav northern Adriatic coast. Belgrade radio said. Damage was slight.

China Seen Ready to Pay Interest in Deals With West

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain hopes to expand its modest trade with China. Last year, sales to Peking were \$73 million and purchases \$82 million. Exports are certain to rise this year because China will begin paying for some of the 20 Trident submarines it has ordered.

London would also like to open up air services with Peking and Mr. Pail was given the text of a proposed agreement. If the political obstacles can be cleared, BOAC could be flying into Peking by the end of the year.

Mr. Pail's mission was essentially exploratory and no deals were concluded. As a Common Market member, Britain can no longer make bilateral trade arrangements and must negotiate like the other eight members, through the Brussels commission.

Mr. Pail left here for trade talks with Dutch officials in The Hague before returning to Peking.

## Kissinger, Tho Meet Tuesday In Paris to Complete Accord

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Washington. He is not expected to go to Paris with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Ziegler said.

It was on the basis of Gen. Haig's earlier conversations with Mr. Thieu that the United States and North Vietnam were able to make today's announcement.

In Mr. Nixon's second inaugural address Saturday, he is expected to disclose additional information regarding his future policies in Indochina and to offer American aid in the reconstruction of the countries involved in the war.

In October, after Mr. Kissinger announced that "peace is at hand," Mr. Thieu effectively blocked an agreement, but now there seems to be complete confidence that the remaining issues he may have raised in his meetings with Gen. Haig can be resolved without undue delay.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser for four years, and Mr. Tho, a member of North Vietnam's Politburo and its chief negotiator, first began secret talks in Paris in 1969. But it was not until last September, following Mr. Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow, that the two combatants came even close to an understanding.

Soviet Role Seen

The Soviet Union's role in the negotiations is understood to have been a major factor, but the details of the Soviet involvement are known only to the President and a very few other American officials.

It may be years before the full story of the part the Kremlin played in bringing the war to an end is known publicly. But a major reason for the President's visit to Moscow last May was to further the cause of a negotiated settlement.

Peking also played a part, but it is believed that its participation was less important than Moscow's. Moscow supplied the bulk of the war material to North Vietnam, and Moscow was seeking by its contribution to the war to help not only North Vietnam but to extend its own influence in Southeast Asia as a check on the archrival, China.

Just why Moscow's influence was not sufficient to bring about a settlement in November and December, before Mr. Nixon reported to the 12-day bombing of North Vietnam's heartland, is unknown.

Yet during the world outcry against the bombing Soviet leaders were remarkably restrained in their criticism of the President, and statements by Premier Alexei Kosygin and party chairman Leonid Brezhnev hinted that behind-the-scenes negotiations would produce results.

Mr. Kissinger left Paris last Saturday and flew to Key Biscayne to report to the President. Mr. Tho remained in Paris, as did the North Vietnamese and American technical experts. Mr. Ziegler said today that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho have been in close touch this week.

Mr. Kissinger probably will fly to Paris Monday, but he will not meet with newsmen before resuming his talks with Mr. Tho, Mr. Ziegler said.

Private Meetings

Today's announcement said simply, "The President and the Prime Minister of North Vietnam met with special advisers Le Duc Tho and Mr. Xuan Thuy on Jan. 18 for the purpose of completing the text of an agreement."

Asked if this would be the last meeting, Mr. Ziegler replied: "The announcement will have to speak for itself." He noted that he already had said that "progress" had been made.

In last week's negotiating sessions, both sides are believed to have made important concessions. Hanoi agreed to new language defining the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams. It also agreed to permit several thousand, instead of several hundred, troops from neutral countries to patrol the cease-fire lines.

Seigon is understood to have yielded to U.S. pressure and agreed to release more than

10,000 North Vietnamese prisoners of war held in the South. Seigon also yielded to North Vietnam's insistence that its troops in the South would remain in place, something Mr. Thieu had vowed never to permit.

According to last October's tentative agreement, the initialing ceremony was to be in Hanoi, with a formal signing to take place later in Paris.

Mr. Ziegler has refused to say whether Mr. Kissinger will be empowered to initial the document before reporting again to the President, but the implication of today's announcement is that Mr. Kissinger will have that authority.

Officials have declined to say where the initialing will take place.

Mr. Nixon has remained in almost total isolation during the critical negotiations that have taken place since his re-election in November. Newsmen saw him here Sunday when he posed for pictures with Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig, but the President made no statement and questions were not permitted.

He continued to confer today by telephone with Mr. Kissinger, who is in Washington, Mr. Ziegler said to receive reports from Gen. Haig and to work on his inaugural address and messages to Congress.

Following an early dinner here tonight, the President flew to Washington for the beginning of inaugural activities tomorrow.

South Vietnamese battle-field deaths were put at 475. It claimed that 1,757 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed last week.

The allied commands have reported these casualty totals for the war:

American—45,933 killed in action, 10,298 deaths from non-hostile causes, 303,818 wounded, 1,811 missing or captured.

South Vietnamese—152,902 killed, 436,010 wounded.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—922,395 killed.

## Some Details of Truce Pact Leak Out in South Vietnam

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been reported earlier by well-informed Vietnamese sources that the agreement provides for the recognition of the Demilitarized Zone at the 17th parallel as a temporary demarcation line between the two parts of Vietnam and specified that North Vietnam would accept the principle of "non-interference" in the South's affairs.

There is no provision requiring the release of political prisoners. Seigon reportedly is holding many thousands for suspected Communist sympathies. This was a point that Mr. Kissinger said in October would be determined after a cease-fire "through negotiations among the South Vietnamese parties." But Hanoi has been demanding since then that release of these prisoners be a requirement of a settlement.

However, reports from Key Biscayne, Fla., indicated that President Thieu had bowed to U.S. pressure to free more than 10,000 political prisoners.

Whatever elections are to be held will be under the supervision of a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord. There is no requirement that the so-called third segment or neutralists be represented on the council. Each side—the Seigon government and the Communists' Provisional Revolutionary Government—is to choose its own members. This would be a victory for Mr. Thieu, who has insisted that there is no legitimate basis for a coalition government with only nationalists and Communists, and a setback for the North Vietnamese, who had been seeking the three-part formula. Earlier, usually reliable Vietnamese sources had said that there was a provision for neutralist membership.

The national council is to operate on the basis of unanimity, as Mr. Kissinger said it would in his Oct. 28 press conference, where he discussed the draft of an agreement that had been made public by Hanoi. Many observers here view this provision as a guarantee of the council's impotence, since the representatives of the Seigon government and the Viet Cong are thought unlikely to agree unanimously on any significant issues.

Vietnamese sources said that the council would function on the provincial as well as the national level, although it is not clear what if anything these panels would do besides organize elections.

The peace agreement does not provide for a simultaneous cease-fire in all of Indochina, and there is little chance that there will be a halt to the fighting in Cambodia and Laos as quickly as in Vietnam, U.S. sources said. This would be a defeat for Mr. Thieu, who has insisted that any cease-fire apply to Cambodia and Laos as well.

One of the potential problems still to be settled, U.S. sources said, is that of personal safeguards for Communists in South Vietnam. The agreement said they would be free to move around but not to function as Communists.

Mr. Thieu has given his province chiefs, or military governors, wide latitude in deciding what constitutes unacceptable activity.

South Vietnam has been play-

## Week's Toll For U.S. Is 2 Dead

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The U.S. command reported today that two Americans were killed in action in Indochina last week and 11 were wounded. Six were listed as missing or captured. Two other Americans died from non-hostile causes, the command reported.

A spokesman explained later that the two Americans listed as killed in action actually did not die last week. Their status was changed during the week by the Pentagon from missing to dead. The spokesman said that both were airmen but he did not know when or where they were downed.

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The Berrigans took their to U.S. District Court here on Tuesday. Judge Oliver refused to issue a temporary restraining order against the trio.

A three-judge panel of the appeals court heard the case today, an unusual procedure. It issued its decision favoring Berrigans in a 2-1 vote today.

The parole board had said that it would be unable to advise the "rehabilitation" of the Berrigans during the 10 days would be abroad. It also said that the State Department informally told the board that the trip would not be in the nation's interest.

"The board's first concern is so transparently unrealistic, cast doubt on its entire position in this process," David Baselon, chief of the appeals court, wrote. He said that the board had made it "fort forward rehabilitation in regard to either price" since release. Yet, the board "the need for rehabilitation is evident during the past 10 years so great as to justify the of a constitutional right," he said.

The court also held that is not within the Parole Board jurisdiction to determine diplomatic effects of a trip.

## Bill on War-Making Power Of President Back in Senat

(Continued from Page 1)

confidential relations with the President," Sen. Stennis said. "It would have to come within the category of adviser at a very high level. It would have to be the judgment of the committee."

Citing the appearance of White House adviser Peter Flanagan at last year's TIT hearings, Sen. Ervin said top White House advisers should be allowed to plead executive privilege in matters of confidential advice to the President, but not in matters relating to the individual's relations with third parties which didn't involve advice to the President.

The caucus appointed Sens. Ervin, Stennis, Nelson, Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, and Adlai E. Stevenson, 3d, D. Ill., to look into the matter and try to come up with a clear guideline as to when the committee should accept a plea of privilege from men at the Kissinger, Baldwin, Ehrlichman level.

The war powers bill, identical to one passed 68 to 16 by the Senate last year, but not by the House, was sponsored by Sens. Stennis, Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y., Thomas F. Eagleton, D. Mo., Lloyd Bentsen, D. Texas, Robert Taft, R. Ohio, GOP leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., and over a dozen other Republicans.

Sen. Mansfield, Harry F. Byrd Jr., Independent, Va., and Charles McC. Mathias, R. Md., were also sponsors.

Sen. Scott said he favors the bill as long as it is understood that it doesn't apply to the Vietnam conflict since the President has no authority to initiate military action without a declaration of war by Congress, except in certain specifically defined emergency situations.

These include: attack or imminent threat of attack on the United States, its territories or armed forces stationed abroad, or to protect U.S. nationals abroad.

Italy and E. Germany Set Diplomatic Ties

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Italy and East Germany have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level beginning today, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The agreement came one month after the two nations began talks on establishing relations and 10 days after the arrival of an East German delegation in Rome for final talks.

## Burger Bars Hanoi Trip by 2 Berrigans

After Appeals Court Cleared Travel Plea

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—In an extraordinary series of judicial moves late yesterday, two members of the U.S. Court of Appeals moved to allow the Rev. Philip Berrigan and the Rev. Daniel Berrigan to visit Hanoi. Chief Justice Warren Burger blocked the trip.

Justice Burger signed an order staying the decision until case is referred to the full court, a spokesman said.

The first possible date when full court could meet on the matter would be tomorrow, the spokesman added. The Berrigans said earlier this week that they would have to be in Paris to meet the deadline for going to Hanoi.

The Berrigan brothers, a Catholic priest and a pacifist, are serving prison sentences for destroying military conscription records to protest the Vietnam war. On Jan. 9, the Parole Board denied their request to make the trip to Hanoi.

Order Refused

The Berrigans took their to U.S. District Court here on Tuesday. Judge Oliver refused to issue a temporary restraining order against the trio.

A three-judge panel of the appeals court heard the case today, an unusual procedure. It issued its decision favoring Berrigans in a 2-1 vote today.

The parole board had said that it would be unable to advise the "rehabilitation" of the Berrigans during the 10 days would be abroad. It also said that the State Department informally told the board that the trip would not be in the nation's interest.

"The board's first concern is so transparently unrealistic, cast doubt on its entire position in this process," David Baselon, chief of the appeals court, wrote. He said that the board had made it "fort forward rehabilitation in regard to either price" since release. Yet, the board "the need for rehabilitation is evident during the past 10 years so great as to justify the of a constitutional right," he said.

The court also held that is not within the Parole Board jurisdiction to determine diplomatic effects of a trip.

on the high seas. After the President must pass emergency action unless Congress authorizes it to continue.

On another issue, the constitutional effort to protect news from forced disclosure of sources gained momentum, both sides of the Capitol with the introduction of freedom-of-information bills.

A Senate bill that would test newsmen from ever divulging to legal authorities the names of their sources was introduced by Sen. Mansfield. It also can Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, Marlow W. Cook of Kansas and Milton E. Young of Minnesota.

The only exception in proposed law would require men to reveal sources when themselves are sued for libel.

In the House, Rep. Charles Whalen Jr., R. Ohio, and sponsors planned to introduce a bill expected to be less strict with newsmen than the Senate bill, but one generally greater chance of passage.

The softer Whalen bill would allow a federal court to order a newsmen to name his source if it is relevant to a civil crime, is in the "over national interest" and the nation cannot be gathered otherwise on their own.

Rep. Whalen's bill contains the libel provision contained in the Mansfield-Hatfield Young bill in the Senate.

WEATHER

ALBANY, N.Y. 14 37 Cloudy

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 23 30 Partly Cloudy

ANAPOLIS, Md. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

ATLANTA, Ga. 18 25 Partly Cloudy

BALTIMORE, Md. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

BELLEVILLE, Ill. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

BOSTON, Mass. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

BUFFALO, N.Y. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

CHICAGO, Ill. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

CINCINNATI, Ohio 22 30 Partly Cloudy

CLEVELAND, Ohio 22 30 Partly Cloudy

DALLAS, Texas 22 30 Partly Cloudy

DENVER, Colo. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

DETROIT, Mich. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

EL PASO, Texas 22 30 Partly Cloudy

HOUSTON, Texas 22 30 Partly Cloudy

KANSAS CITY, Mo. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

LAKE CHARLES, La. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

LOS ANGELES, Calif. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

LYNN, Mass. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

MILWAUKEE, Wis. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

MOBILE, Ala. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

MONTREAL, Que. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

NASHVILLE, Tenn. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

NEW ORLEANS, La. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

NEW YORK, N.Y. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

OMAHA, Neb. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

PITTSBURGH, Pa. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

RICHMOND, Va. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

ST. LOUIS, Mo. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah 22 30 Partly Cloudy

SEATTLE, Wash. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. 22 30 Partly Cloudy

TEMPERATURES IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Ask for one of the world's great whiskies.

Canadian Club  
Imported Canadian Whisky

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FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.



# Burger Hanoi 2 Re After Cleared By T Nixon Increases Oil Imports, Heating Problems Still Seen

By Edward Cnwani

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—An emergency action to re-  
the shortage of fuel oil that  
developed in some parts of  
United States. President  
in yesterday authorized in-  
imports of crude oil and  
gas oil.  
"We're going to have a tight  
situation all winter," said  
Mr. A. Lincoln, director of the  
of Emergency Prepared-  
ness.  
Lincoln, the President's  
chief adviser on oil imports,  
a large share of the blame  
the shortage on domestic re-  
finers.  
He said that the refiners  
ried too damn late" their  
autumn shift of emphasis  
gasoline to heating oil.  
He is among the products that  
series extract from crude oil.

Mr. Lincoln said that the re-  
finers after telling him that they  
could not expand their output of  
heating oil, in fact increased it  
by 5 percent in recent weeks. He  
said that a further 5 percent in-  
crease above the present level of  
18.5 million barrels a week was  
needed and could be achieved.

Frank N. Icard, president of  
the American Petroleum Insti-  
tute, said that a refinery's out-  
put—the ratio between gasoline  
and other products—can be moved  
up or down a few percentage  
points but not enough to make a  
drastic difference in output pro-  
duct.

Mr. Icard, a former Democratic  
representative from Texas, im-  
plied that the President's import  
quota actions would have little  
effect.

White House adviser Lincoln  
said those actions would help,  
but "the job has to be done by  
our domestic refiners."  
"There is a heavy worldwide  
demand for heating oil and there  
have been indications that very  
little extra supply is available,"  
Mr. Icard said in a statement  
issued shortly before Mr. Lincoln  
announced the President's action.

"As for importing more crude  
oil," Mr. Icard continued, "re-  
fineries in this country are run-  
ning at or near capacity."  
At his Key Biscayne, Fla.,  
home, where he has been since  
Friday, Mr. Nixon signed a pro-  
clamation that suspended quotas  
on imports of No. 2 heating oil  
through April 30, an edict that  
set higher quotas for imports of  
crude oil in 1973.

For states east of the Rocky  
Mountains, the President author-  
ized imports of crude oil, un-  
finished oils and finished prod-  
ucts at a rate of 27-million bar-  
rels a day. The ceiling last year  
was 17,880,000 barrels a day.

The new level included an in-  
crease of 93,000 barrels a day in  
Canadian crude oil, bringing  
those imports to 675,000 barrels  
a day.

For the West Coast, the 1973  
quota was set at 800,000 barrels  
a day, up from 717,000 in 1972.  
Mr. Lincoln hinted broadly that  
he thought the price of  
No. 2 heating oil should rise to  
give refiners more incentive to  
produce it. He said that under  
Phase 1 of the administration's  
wage-price controls program, the  
price of gasoline had risen in  
August 1971. I did it, I was  
running Phase 1—and we froze  
the price of No. 2 oil low."

The August 1971 prices became  
"base prices" under Phase 2,  
which began on Nov. 14, 1971, and  
ended on Jan. 11, 1973. During  
Phase 3, the Price Commission in  
effect told the oil industry not to  
try to raise heating oil prices. At  
the same time, it permitted in-  
creases in gasoline prices for re-  
finers and wholesalers whose  
actual August 1971 prices were  
below their officially posted  
prices.

Price Commission officials have  
acknowledged privately that this  
was one of the "distortions" of  
price controls and that it prob-  
ably contributed to the shortage  
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## 5 Congressmen Join Boycott of Inauguration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—  
More than 165 members of the  
House of Representatives plan to  
boycott Saturday's presidential  
inauguration ceremonies in pub-  
lication of President Nixon's  
tardy and domestic policies.

Don Edwards, D., Calif.,  
made yesterday.  
"We make a mistake if we  
estimate the opposition" to  
President Nixon in Congress and  
nation, he said at a press  
conference called also to an-  
nounce plans for an anti-war "in-  
surrection of conscience" church  
service Sunday.

Rep. Edwards said after the  
conference yesterday that  
boycott is "not organized"  
no one is keeping count of  
presumably who they plan  
stay away. "But," he said, "it  
be a big number. I think it  
be bigger than 165."

In inaugural boycott as pre-  
ceded by Rep. Edwards would be  
first in U.S. history, Stephen  
this, a Library of Congress  
list who specializes in inaugu-  
rations, said. A few individual  
members of Congress, because of  
sional hostility, have been  
"not to stay away," he said, "but  
thing on a large scale that I  
know of."

He said he used the 165 figure  
because that is the approximate  
size of the Democratic Study  
Group, a caucus of liberal con-  
gressmen, most of whom plan to  
absent. He said that he did  
not know if any senators also  
planned to stay away.

Meanwhile, Defense Depart-  
ment spokesman Jerry W. Fried-  
man said that about 2,000 troops  
could be moved to the Wash-  
ington area to stand by in case  
trouble during the inaugura-  
tion.

Marfighter Crashes  
THE HAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reu-  
ters).—A Royal Dutch Air Force  
fighter aircraft crashed near  
Lindburg Province, today.  
A spokesman said the pilot  
ejected the seat and landed  
safely.

FBI Agent on Stand  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—  
A key government witness in  
the Watergate bugging trial,  
Fred C. Baldwin, 34, testified  
today that he monitored 200  
telephone conversations in the  
Memorial National Committee's  
telephone building headquarters  
on a motel across the street.

Mr. Baldwin, taking the wit-  
ness stand for the first time,  
gave details of how he eaves-  
dropped with a "bug" for about  
six weeks.

He said that he went to his  
old room one day and found  
James W. McCord, one of the  
men remaining on trial, ar-  
ranging some electronic equip-  
ment.

"He handed me some earphones  
and said, 'Listen to this,'" Mr.  
Baldwin said. He said that he  
heard "Mr. McCord said, 'Take  
notes. That's what we want.'"

A former FBI agent who has  
been granted immunity from  
prosecution for testifying, Mr.  
Baldwin said that he was intro-  
duced later that evening to two  
men, called "Ed" and "George."

Mr. McCord, Mr. Baldwin  
identified "Ed" as E. Howard  
Jr. and "George" as G.  
Jordan Liddy.

Mr. McCord, former security  
director of the Committee for the  
re-election of the President, and  
Liddy, former finance counsel  
of the re-election committee, are  
being tried on charges of con-  
spiracy, burglary and illegal wire-  
tapping and eavesdropping in the  
one of the break-in at the Demo-  
cratic party's Watergate offices.

Five other men, including Hunt,  
former White House consultant,  
are pleaded guilty to the in-  
surrection of conscience church  
service Sunday.

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Juan Corona leaving court in Fairfield, Calif.

## Largest U.S. Mass-Murder Case

### Corona Guilty in the Slaying Of 25 Calif. Farm Workers

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 18  
(AP).—Juan Corona, 38, a Mexi-  
can who worked in Solano County  
as a farm-labor contractor, was  
today found guilty of the biggest  
mass murder in U.S. history.  
The slaying of 25 migrant workers  
whose bodies were found in  
shallow graves near Yuba City  
in 1971.

Deliberated 46 Hours  
Corona was found guilty by the  
jury of 10 men and 2 women  
after the panel had deliberated  
more than 46 hours over eight  
days.

Corona's wife, Gloria, clasped  
her hands as the verdict was  
read, but she held back tears  
through most of the reading of  
25 charges and verdicts.

Corona sat beside his attor-  
ney, Richard Hawk, and was out-  
wardly expressionless. But he  
gripped tightly the counsel table  
while glancing only briefly at the  
jury during the 23 minutes it  
took to read the verdicts.

The jury notified the court at  
10:50 a.m. that it had reached  
a verdict but it was one hour  
and 48 minutes later that the  
final count against the labor  
contractor was recorded by the  
tribunal's clerk.

The defense counsel then re-  
quested a new trial "on statutory  
grounds" and Judge Richard E.  
"Assassination..."  
Startles Italy

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Hun-  
dreds of Italians who had been  
listening absentmindedly to a radio  
program jumped in their seats  
today and telephoned news media  
to ask if President Nixon had  
been assassinated.

Hundreds more asked the same  
question about Sen. Edward M.  
Kennedy.

All insisted: "I heard it on the  
radio."

What they actually heard, the  
state radio network said, was a  
reading of the 1969 broadcast re-  
porting the assassination of Pres-  
ident John F. Kennedy. Absent-  
minded listeners paid no atten-  
tion to a previous explanation  
that it was being rebroadcast as  
part of a historical program.

Earlier Claim Modified  
N.Y. Officials Now Not Sure  
Seized Heroin Is From China

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (Reu-  
ters).—Narcotics police said today  
they arrested three leaders of a  
gang which bought heroin at  
below black-market prices from  
Chinese seamen, but law officers  
modified an earlier claim that the  
drug came from China itself.

New York Assistant District At-  
torney Frank Rogers said yester-  
day that the arrests after five  
months of investigation had  
smashed the American side of an  
international ring which helped  
to smuggle millions of dollars  
worth of heroin into the United  
States.

Those held were Kwok Lee, 34,  
an illegal immigrant, Danny Or,  
32, who Mr. Rogers said jumped  
a Hong Kong freighter in New-  
ark, N.J., four years ago, and a  
Puerto Rican, Rafael Colon, 28,  
described as a go-between in sales  
transactions.

The "pure brown rock" type of  
heroin the group specialized in  
was contained in a plastic bag  
which Mr. Rogers said carried the  
stamp "People's Republic of  
China." He produced the bag at  
his press conference yesterday,  
but the State Department said  
later the stamp could be counter-  
feit.

U.S. intelligence experts denied  
Mr. Rogers' claim that the city's  
investigation showed the heroin  
came from China itself. Sub-  
sequently, the assistant district  
attorney said there were "indica-  
tions" the drug came from China  
but other possible origins were  
Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Mr. Rogers said the drug was  
sold by Chinese seamen for about  
\$2,000 a pound. The wholesale  
price for illegally sold heroin here  
usually runs about \$15,000 a  
pound. It is diluted, or cut, and

Pardon ordered a Jan. 26 hearing  
on the motion.  
Defense Attorney Richard  
Hawk told reporters that upon  
hearing the verdict, Corona  
"asked me to do something I  
could not bring myself to do."  
He asked me to thank the jury  
for its attention to the case."

Prosecutor G. Dave Teja, who  
left the courtroom smoking a  
cigar and shaking hands with  
bailiffs, told reporters: "I'm  
a most happy fella."

The 25 victims of the mass  
murders were drifters who work-  
ed at ranches around Marysville  
and Yuba City, where shallow  
orchard graves were discovered in  
May, 1971. Corona's name was  
discovered on meat receipts in  
the third grave to be uncovered.

Mr. Teja cited the meat re-  
ceipts, the names of victims found  
in Corona's ledger, potential  
weapons found in Corona's home  
and bloodstains discovered in his  
van and car as elements linking  
the defendant to the crime.

## Supreme Court Rules Juries May Be Questioned for Bias

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—  
Black defendants in state crim-  
inal trials are entitled to have  
prospective jurors screened on the  
basis of possible racial prejudice,  
the Supreme Court ruled yester-  
day.

The high court agreed unani-  
mously that a black civil rights  
worker was entitled to a new  
trial on a South Carolina nar-  
cotics charge because the judge  
had refused to ask jurors if they  
could disregard the defendant's  
race and if they were prejudiced  
against Negroes.

"The essential fairness requir-  
ed by the due process clause of  
the 14th Amendment requires  
that, under the facts shown by  
this record, the petitioner be  
permitted to have the jurors in-  
terrogated on the issue of racial  
bias," Justice William H. Rein-  
quist wrote for the court.

The Legal Defense Fund of the  
National Association for the Ad-  
vancement of Colored People,  
which brought the challenge, said

## Bank Head, Daughter and Wife Slain

### All Three Victims Of Extortion Plot

GRANDIN, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP).—  
The dynamite is under my  
shirt. They've got my wife and  
daughter. Don't make any tele-  
phone calls, you might trigger  
this dynamite," the small town  
banker told his employees.

Later police officers found the  
bodies of the 43-year-old banker,  
his wife and a daughter bound to  
small trees near an abandoned  
farm five miles west of Grandin.  
Each was in a kneeling posi-  
tion and each had been shot once  
through the head, Ripley County  
Sheriff Lewis Daves said.

The slaying of Robert R. Kit-  
terman, his 36-year-old wife,  
Bertha, and 17-year-old Roberta  
Kitterman touched off a non-  
narrated around this once-thriving  
lumber town 120 miles south of  
St. Louis. The FBI also entered  
the case because bank extortion  
was involved.

Mr. Kitterman, president of the  
Bank of Grandin, left the bank  
with \$9,811 after he entered it  
following its lunch hour yester-  
day and told employees that ex-  
tortionists had attached dynamite  
to his body.

Officers alerted by bank em-  
ployees said Mr. Kitterman drove  
west on Missouri 60, The Missouri  
Highway Patrol was notified, but  
it could not intercept the "killer."

No Dynamite Found  
Sheriff Daves and two deputies  
later found the bodies of the  
Kittermans. He said there was  
no dynamite on the bank's  
body, nor was the money found.

Mr. Kitterman's auto and a car  
belonging to Roberta were both  
found at the death scene.  
Mrs. Kitterman was a assistant  
cashier at the family-owned bank.  
Roberta, a high school senior,  
had returned to the home after  
morning classes. She worked as  
a clerk at the bank in the after-  
noons.

The Kittermans had two other  
daughters, Kathy, 15, and Mar-  
tina, 14. They were attending  
Missouri High School at the time  
of the slayings. The three sisters  
were honor students.

Mr. Kitterman, the son of a  
sawmill operator, started as an  
assistant cashier at the bank and  
rose to become president.

Divided on Beards  
In the same case, however, the  
court divided, 7 to 2, on the  
question of whether the judge  
should have asked prospective  
jurors whether they would dis-  
regard the fact that the defend-  
ant wore a beard.

Justice Rehnquist wrote that  
the majority was unable "to  
constitutionally distinguish pos-  
sible prejudice against beards  
from a host of other possible  
similar prejudices," and thus that  
the trial judge's refusal to in-  
quire after beard bias "does not reach  
the level of a constitutional  
violation."

But Justice William O. Douglas  
maintained in a partial dissent  
that prejudice against "hair  
growth" was serious and deep-  
seated and that beards symbolize  
for some people "an undesirable  
life-style characterized by un-  
reliability, dishonesty, lack of  
moral values, communal 'com-  
munitarian' tendencies and the  
assumption of drug use."

Agreeing that the judge should  
have inquired into beard bias on  
the part of jurors, Justice  
Thurgood Marshall said a defend-  
ant does not care whether he  
had been prejudged for skin  
color or hair length.

The case involved Gene Ham,  
who was sentenced to 18 months  
in jail for marijuana possession.  
He contended at the trial that he  
had been framed because the  
South Carolina law-enforcement  
officers were "out to get him"  
for civil rights activities.

In 1971, in a District of  
Columbia case, Chief Justice  
Charles Evans Hughes reversed  
the murder conviction of a black  
defendant in the slaying of a  
white policeman because the  
judge had not screened jurors for  
racial prejudice. That decision  
was based on "fairness" rather  
than constitutional principles,  
however, and did not extend to  
state courts.

Rail Strike Hiatus  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—  
A 90-day cooling-off period in  
the Long Island Rail Road strike  
was announced yesterday by Peter  
J. Brennan, President Nixon's  
nominee as the new secretary  
of labor. The strikers are to  
return to work at 12:01 a.m. to-  
morrow to work on the trains  
that have been idle since last  
Nov. 30. Full service should be  
resumed on the country's busiest  
commuter line by Monday morn-  
ing.

Hong Kong Drugs Seized  
HONG KONG, Jan. 18 (AP).—  
Narcotics agents raided a heroin  
factory at a farm near on a  
Chinese border today and seized  
drugs worth about \$500,000 on the  
Hong Kong market.

Agents said the narcotics in-  
cluded more than 100 pounds of  
heroin, plus a still undetermined  
amount of opium and morphine.  
In New York, they said, the  
narcotics would sell for \$4 to \$6  
million.

A government spokesman said  
the heroin laboratory was operat-  
ing in a wooden outbuilding on  
a farm 18 miles northwest of  
Hong Kong and four miles south  
of the Chinese border.

One man was arrested at the  
farm and several others are being  
sought, officials said.

## Patients Do Better

### Staffs of Mental Hospitals Fail Sanity Test

STANFORD, Calif., Jan. 18  
(AP).—Who's sane? Who's in-  
sane?

The psychiatrists and staffs  
of mental hospitals cannot be  
trusted to tell the difference,  
said Prof. David Rosenhan, a  
Stanford University psychol-  
ogist. Prof. Rosenhan said  
that he and seven other sane  
investigators arranged as a test  
to be admitted as schizophrenic  
patients in 12 different mental  
hospitals, yet none of the eight  
was found to be sane by hos-  
pital professionals.

But Prof. Rosenhan said that  
it was "quite common" for  
psychiatric patients to correct-  
ly identify the impostors.  
"The fact that patients often  
recognized normality when staff  
did not raised important ques-  
tions," Prof. Rosenhan said.

Prof. Rosenhan reported on the  
findings of the study in an  
article in the Jan. 19 issue of  
Science magazine.

Prof. Rosenhan said that he  
and his seven colleagues even-  
tually were released as "schizo-  
phrenics in remission," despite  
their best efforts to convince  
the hospital staff of their sanity.

"We now know that we can-  
not distinguish insanity from  
sanity," Prof. Rosenhan declar-  
ed.

"We continue to label pa-  
tients 'schizophrenic,' 'manic-  
depressive' and 'insane' as if in  
those words we had captured the  
essence of understanding," he  
wrote.

"The facts of the matter are  
that we have known for a long  
time that our diagnoses often  
are not useful or reliable, but  
we have nevertheless continued  
to use them."

Prof. Rosenhan, who also  
teaches law at Stanford, said  
that he and the other pseudo-  
patients were shocked and hor-  
rified by their experiences.

But, he said, they did not  
blame the hospital staffs.  
"By and large, they were well  
intentioned people, and in no  
way do we want to malign  
them," he said.

Special Environment  
"The hospital itself imposes  
a special environment in which  
the meanings of behavior can  
easily be misunderstood. It is  
clear that we cannot distinguish  
the sane from the insane in  
psychiatric hospitals."

Prof. Rosenhan said the pseu-  
dopatient group included a psy-  
chiatrist, a pediatrician, a  
painter, a housewife, a Stan-  
ford psychology graduate stu-  
dent and three other psychol-  
ogists.

He said that they gained ad-  
mission to hospitals in Califor-  
nia, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New  
York and Delaware by feigning  
symptoms of schizophrenia.

"The uniform failure to re-  
cognize sanity cannot be attrib-  
uted to the quality of treatment  
facilities. While there was con-  
siderable variability between  
them, several are considered ex-  
cellent," Prof. Rosenhan said.

Average of 19 Days  
"Nor can it be alleged that  
there simply was not enough  
time to observe the pseudopa-  
tients. Length of hospitaliza-  
tion ranged from seven to 52  
days, with an average of 19  
days."

"All pseudopatients took ex-  
tensive notes publicly. Under  
ordinary circumstances, such  
behavior would have raised  
questions in the minds of ob-  
servers, as in fact it did among  
patients."

## To Support Nutritional Claims

### FDA Orders Full Labeling For Health, Organic Foods

By Nancy L. Rnss

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—  
The Food and Drug Admin-  
istration announced yesterday  
that it called the most compre-  
hensive and far-reaching changes  
in food labeling regulations "since  
food labeling began."

Under the changes, made pub-  
lic by Commissioner Charles E.  
Ward, full nutritional labeling is  
mandatory on any product for  
which a nutritional claim is made  
in the labeling or advertising and  
unusual nutritional or therapeutic  
claims for health or organic foods  
and dietary supplements are pro-  
hibited.

Mr. Edwards said he thought  
between 75 and 80 percent of food  
products would be affected.

When a manufacturer makes  
any type of nutritional claim, such  
as "low-calorie" or "rich in  
Vitamin C," he must then list the  
serving size, servings per contain-  
er, caloric content, protein,  
carbohydrate and fat content,  
and percentage of recommended  
daily allowances of protein,  
vitamins and minerals.

This regulation is specifically  
aimed at products like juice  
drinks which claim to be good  
sources of Vitamin C yet con-  
tain little else besides calories.

Labeling to show a product's  
content of cholesterol and fatty  
acids also will be permitted by  
including these items, the govern-  
ment agency tacitly acknowledged  
a growing public concern that  
cholesterol and fatty acids may  
contribute to poor health or even  
heart disease.

Most organic and health-food  
manufacturers will be affected by  
the new regulations, which repre-  
sent the culmination of a 10-year  
feud between the government and  
the "food faddists," as one gov-  
ernment commissioner called  
them. In answer to reporter's  
question, Mr. Edwards called this  
a "crackdown" on the manu-  
facturers.

If a dietary supplement, such  
as alfalfa or Vitamin C, contains  
more than 150 percent of recom-  
mended daily allowances of pro-  
tein, vitamins or minerals—and

some contain as much as 600 per-  
cent—it must be marketed as a  
nonprescription drug, subject to  
review of its safety and useful-  
ness.

Another important segment of  
the food industry likely to be af-  
fected is breakfast cereals. Under  
the new regulations, they may  
contain no more than 50 percent  
of the recommended daily allow-  
ances (some boast of having 300  
percent) unless they are classified  
as dietary supplements. This will  
effectively put an end to the  
"fortification race" in which each  
brand was trying to outdo the  
other with more vitamins and  
minerals.

In the next six months the  
government expects to publish  
more regulations, including when  
a manufacturer can make a low-  
calorie claim for a product and  
recommended amounts of nutri-  
ents in main dishes, cereals and  
liquid diet foods.

27 of 30 Resign  
From Commission  
On Mafia in Italy

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Twenty-  
seven of 30 members of a parlia-  
mentary commission on Mafia  
activities resigned tonight rather  
than serve with a man whom  
they had investigated previously.

The resignations represented  
the biggest upset in the history  
of the commission, which has in-  
vest



## The Strange Inaugural

Preparations for the second formal induction of Richard M. Nixon into the White House have proceeded much as usual—concerts, balls, souvenirs and delicate attentions to those who helped re-elect him. If anything, the second Nixon inaugural will be more elaborate, more costly than these functions have been. Yet when the oath of office is administered to Mr. Nixon on Saturday, it will be under circumstances unique in the history of the presidency.

Men have seen their successors inaugurated with a bitter awareness that their own electoral triumphs were being eclipsed by a new star. President Johnson, for example, just four years ago, must have had memories of his smashing victory of 1964, the victory that had turned to ashes when he watched Richard M. Nixon take his place. But how many Presidents have seen such a change in their own public image, their own grip on events, in the brief weeks between Election Day and Inauguration Day as Richard Nixon?

Forty-nine states gave him their electoral votes on Nov. 7. It was no secret that nearly every foreign government, including those once hostile to the United States, wanted to see him re-elected. His progress to Peking and Moscow had revolutionized American foreign policy, and he seemed on the very verge of completing a peace, or at least an end to open war and American participation in it, in Indochina. A Democratic Congress was elected with him, but could it withstand such towering prestige? There was discontent in the land, but his economic policies had at least checked inflation, and started industry, agriculture and labor toward full production and fuller employment.

Then the Paris talks broke off—and the President ordered intensive bombing in the populated centers of North Vietnam. And, at a stroke, the United States became more isolated from friends and foes than at almost any time in its history. There was a revulsion, even among those who had supported him for the presidency at home, and Congress took on a new determination to curb presidential powers. Anti-war protesters organized to demonstrate at his inaugural. There are shadows of revived suspicion over the introduction of Phase 3 of the Nixon economic policy; renewed sharpness over the Watergate affair; attacks upon his reorganization of his administration; fears among the media of news and opinion.

True, there is hope again of a settlement of some kind in Southeast Asia. True, the economy is vigorous. President Nixon still has it within his power to make his second term productive, to realize the promises that seemed to surround his reelection. But he has made that work much harder. Four years ago, he announced, in effect that he would try to bind up the wounds of a nation lacerated by the turmoil of the 1960s. On Saturday, he must try to bind up the wounds he inflicted in the last terrible months in Vietnam, and to restore the badly battered national morale that resulted from that offense. The country that elected him, the peoples who applauded him, such a short time ago, can only pray that he will do so, as the Nixon of November stands in the shadows, and the Nixon of January swears that he "will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States."

## Dark Days in Manila

Wednesday was another dark day for freedom in Asia as President Ferdinand E. Marcos extended martial rule indefinitely while proclaiming a new constitution—one which, even if it is eventually invoked, would give him sweeping new powers. Mr. Marcos's resort to obviously rigged citizens' assemblies to gain a figleaf of public approval for his draconian measures, instead of the plebiscite he originally promised, is a clear indication that his descent into tyranny does not enjoy the near-universal acceptance that he has claimed.

Such support may still be forthcoming if the regime speedily implements the sweeping reforms Mr. Marcos pledged when he first seized arbitrary power last September and if there is early headway toward a return to constitutional processes. The gloomier prospect, however, is that authoritarian rule, once firmly established, will grow progressively more repressive and corrupt, alienating the more moderate elements in Filipino society and driving them into the arms of

the extremist groups that Mr. Marcos has vowed to stamp out.

There is real danger that the Philippines, thus polarized, will go the way of Vietnam and erupt into civil strife in a country ideally suited for guerrilla warfare. Washington so far has preserved an embarrassed silence about these depressing developments in the former American colony. The United States cannot and should not try to intervene to restore freedoms that only the Filipino people can claim and uphold for themselves. Out of consideration for the freedom it bequeathed to the Philippines in 1946 and for its own larger interests, however, this country must not allow itself to become identified with the Marcos tyranny, regardless of proffered favors for American economic and military interests in the island republic.

Any American assistance for the Philippines henceforth should be clearly tied to effective reforms and contingent upon the progressive restoration of democratic institutions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Egypt and Tel's Murderers

In November, 1971, four young terrorists ran up to Mr. Wasfi Telli, prime minister of Jordan, as unarmed and unprotected, he was entering a Cairo hotel. They emptied their revolvers into his body. While he lay dying, one of the half-crazed thugs drank the blood oozing from the bullet wounds. The killers were immediately arrested. But what has happened to them since?

The incredible truth is that they have not been punished in any way. They have not experienced even the rigors of prison. Instead, they have been royally entertained as the guests of the Egyptian government. And now it is reported that, because the Egyptians do not wish to offend the guerrilla movement, they are to be released and sent home to a triumphal welcome from their supporters in the refugee camps of Lebanon.

When an elected government can behave in such a shameful, cowardly way, is it any wonder that the violence of the hijacker and the terrorist should haunt and torment the world?

—From the Sunday Express (London).

### End of the Long March?

Is this really the end of the long march? Confirming that a compromise is in sight, Nixon orders a halt to all bombings of the North and mining operations. But the White House underscores that the negotiations are not ended. Can everything thus be reconsidered once more? It is to be hoped that

such is no longer the case. In fact, it was impossible for Mr. Nixon to announce that the accord was already total before its text was submitted to Thieu. It is clear that Mr. Nixon is more than ever anxious to have Mr. Thieu sign the accord. He has done everything for this, going as far as to assume the overwhelming responsibility of setting loose his giant bombers on Hanoi to obtain the major concession that would permit him to hush aside the objections of Thieu.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The consequences of the war reach right round the world. Never again, at least in this century, will the Americans commit themselves to land warfare outside North America or Europe. Even the European commitment has been damaged—more so perhaps than most Europeans have yet realized. And the foundation of the North Atlantic Alliance, in mutual confidence between the United States and other governments, has been severely shaken. Whatever interpretation is put on the final phase of the Vietnam war, with its brutal bombing around Hanoi and Haiphong, there is a cancer of suspicion that President Nixon consulted hardly anyone even in the White House. Are we to conclude that the American President, who commands a nuclear force now capable of destroying all human life, is not responsive to advice? The question is a dreadful one to ask but it will have to be asked.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 19, 1898

PARIS.—The attention of the meeting of the Cabinet Council which was held yesterday morning at the Elysee under the presidency of M. Felix Faure, was exclusively devoted to the subject of the Dreyfus case. The Minister of War placed in the hands of his colleague the Minister of Justice a complaint against M. Emile Zola. The complaint will be handed on to the Procureur-General. Passions are running high on both sides (pro-Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus).

### Fifty Years Ago

January 19, 1923

LONDON.—Mrs. Van Winkle, America's only woman police commissioner, was shocked by London's habits and morals. Mrs. Van Winkle of the Washington D.C. police department came here to study the city's social problems. "I am shocked," she says, "at the English fashion of dancing in evening dress at reputable hotels on Sundays. We do not permit this in America. The sight of unchaperoned girls also made me stare. But their dresses are in better taste than ours."



## East Germany: The Price of Admission

By John M. Goshko

BONN.—While East Germany's long drive to win international recognition is finally on the brink of success, the Communist state is likely to find that its new-found respectability carries with it an enormous price tag.

Among the Western countries lining up to begin negotiations on diplomatic relations with East Berlin, many will also be presenting bills for money they claim East Germany owes them. So far, East Germany has tended to dismiss most of these claims as unjustified. But the signs are that the Western governments aren't buying this argument and that East Germany will have to make some kind of settlement as the price for widespread recognition.

The alleged debts fall into two broad categories: claims for war damages and crimes committed by the Nazis under the Third Reich, and compensation for foreign-owned property expropriated by the Communists after the war.

### Thorny Issue

The war-claims issue has long been one of the thorniest legal problems of the Cold War era. Under the 1945 Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Germany (later to become East Germany), was to pay reparations to the Soviet Union and Poland, while the Western sectors (now West Germany) were to compensate the countries of the West.

To 1953, after the breakdown of the Potsdam accords, most Western nations gave up their reparations claims against West Germany, pending a final peace settlement with Germany as a whole. Nevertheless, Bonn over the years has paid out approximately \$12 billion in individual and other war-related claims.

On the other side, East Germany made substantial reparations payments to Moscow, the only one of the four wartime powers to demand payment from defeated Germany. The East Germans also paid some compensation to Yugoslavs used as forced labor by the Nazis.

Despite these precedents, East Germany quickly adopted the position that it is a totally new state rather than a successor to Hitler's Reich. Therefore, the East Germans argue, they bear no responsibility for deeds committed in Germany's name prior to East Germany's creation in 1949.

Any war-related claims, they add, should be directed to West Germany. Unlike the East Germans, Bonn has always regarded itself as the governmental continuation of the German nation and, until recently, claimed that it was the only true German state.

Now, the situation has been complicated by the recent basic treaty that provides for a new relationship between the two Germanys. It is the treaty, with its recognition that the two states are autonomous, that has opened the way for recognition of East Germany by Bonn's allies in the West.

### Two Nations

But its acceptance of two separate nations on German soil also implies that there are now two successor states to the Reich under international law. That, in the Western view, establishes a basis for claims against East Germany relating to the Nazi era.

Finally, there is the question of what happened after the war. The Communists seized substantial amounts of property, businesses and bank accounts belonging to foreign nationals and firms, and during the two decades when West and East Germany were in diplomatic isolation, there was no way to press compensation claims.

The United States, for example, is not among those countries with the biggest bill to present, but experts estimate that Washington has potential claims against East Germany in excess of \$50 million. U.S. officials so far will say only that the matter is "under study" and that no decisions have been made about precisely what Washington will do, but the expectation is that the United States eventually will ask for some kind of payment.

Most of the potential U.S. claims involve postwar national-

ization of American-owned businesses, factories and funds. However, there is also the question of property compensation claims on behalf of former German Jews who were forced to flee Germany under the Nazis and who later became American citizens.

The United States is also one of several countries that in previous times maintained their Berlin embassies on their own. Under Den Loden (now locked securely inside East Berlin) and that theoretically still either own the property or are due compensation for the lost land and buildings. The United States is not very likely to get the old embassy site back, since it literally juts up against the Berlin Wall.

### Israeli Claims

Another potentially interesting problem involves Israel, which will be seeking compensation on behalf of thousands of German and other European Jews persecuted by the Nazis.

The East Germans have curiously rejected the idea of reparations to Israel on the grounds that the Jewish state didn't exist at the time of World War II and is therefore not entitled to speak on behalf of war victims. In fact, East Germany's ardent championing of the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict will almost certainly cause it to spurn the idea of diplomatic relations with Israel.

However, the Israelis have made clear that they won't be easily put off. Israeli experts are quietly trying to assess the extent of the financial claims that Israel as a state might level against East Berlin and are also accumulating evidence about former Nazis in East Germany to refute the Homecker regime's claim that it has totally purged the country of Fascist elements.

The Israelis have also served notice that they will ask approximately 20 "friendly" governments, which are expected to have relations with the East Germans in the near future, to represent them in pressing their claims.

Nor does the list of potential envoys with bills in their briefcases end there. The Netherlands, one of three NATO countries that have already extended recognition, and Britain want to talk about payment for extensive facilities taken away from their jointly owned Royal Dutch Shell and Unilever companies.

Switzerland will demand more than \$25 million for property and capital confiscated by the Nazis. Finland is asking both Germanys for an unspecified sum to cover damage done by the German Army during the war.

In the case of Finland, the East Germans have offered to negotiate. But here Bonn has demurred, pleading that it is bound by the 1955 agreement to put off settlement of national reparations

claims until completion of a World War II peace treaty.

This attitude points up the interesting fact that West Germany, for its part, is not exactly enthusiastic about its friends in the West making restitution claims against East Germany. Bonn officials fear that it could establish a precedent and prompt the Communist bloc countries of Eastern Europe to make similar demands on West Germany.

### Polish Calls

Within recent days, there already have been calls from Poland for West German compensation to former Polish prisoners of war and resistance fighters. Now, with all of the Western demands against East Germany, Bonn is nervously expecting increased pressure from Nazi victims in the East.

The West German government would like to reestablish the old Potsdam principle that, in general, claims by Western countries should be handled by Bonn, and those from Eastern Europe addressed to East Germany.

Some officials here even think that Bonn and East Berlin should actively cooperate in working out a joint stance toward reparations claims. If that happens, it would mark the first instance in Europe's postwar history where the two Germanys found themselves on the same side of an international argument.

## Letters

### More on Bormann

In your Letters (Herald Dec. 16-17), Robert Katz writes on the Bormann case that it is now impossible to carry out the capital sentence imposed in Oct. 1946 by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg upon Martin Bormann in absentia, because this tribunal, which is "the only authority legally empowered to carry out the sentence," no longer exists.

This information is wrong. The International Military Tribunal lost jurisdiction over all its cases the moment its sentences were read in court; lawyers for all 12 capitally condemned war criminals then filed appeals with the Allied Control Commission for either reversal of conviction, for clemency, or for change in the method of execution. These appeals were turned down within a matter of days and the death sentences which could be carried out were administered two weeks later on Oct. 10, 1946, not under the authority of the already then defunct International Military Tribunal but under that of the Allied Control Commission.

I want to tell Mr. Katz that this commission is alive and well, though considerably shrunken, in Berlin, and continues to carry out the sentences of the International Military Tribunal. The appeals having been made and turned down by this same commission 28 years ago, all that would be left for it to do would be to set a place and date for the execution, draw up a list of official witnesses, and select a hangman and a few good carpenters.

JOHN DOUBLIER, Heidelberg, W. Germany.

### Intervention

Recent pro-Nixon letters, and particularly the columns by Kenneth Crawford, "An Opinion on the Bombing" (Herald, Jan. 10) and C. L. Sulzberger (Herald, Jan. 12) show us that even after a decade of Tonkin Gulf, LBJ "peace feelers," Pentagon Papers revelations, and "at hand" peace charades, there are still some people whose ignorance remains invincible.

For instance, not only does Sulzberger repeat the discredited story of a Communist-instigated

massacre in Hue in February, 1968 (Sulzberger's straight face betrays his official statistic of 5,800 persons slaughtered), but he and others insist on justifying U.S. intervention in Vietnam in terms of the need to counter "Communist" actions.

The point, however, is that violence, or even atrocity, committed by either side in a civil war is not generally accepted as a valid reason for intervention by a foreign power. Vietnam is one country, not two, as Mr. Under Secretary of State W. B. Smith acknowledged at the time of the Geneva Accords of July 1954; so any conflict involving only Vietnamese participants must be civil in nature. The relevant standard for judging violence and atrocities, then, would be to compare North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front actions with those of the Saigon governments since 1954.

From what we know about mass imprisonment, tortures, executions, tiger cages, rural "re-education" and "pacification" programs, "Phoenix" operations and the like, the result is indisputable: While the other side has not exactly acted like a group of pacifists, any could hardly be expected to have done so, its own violence has been modest alongside that of the South Vietnamese regimes, even if we take at face value all the (unsubstantiated) statistics on Communist "terror" published by Saigon and Washington.

Let Sulzberger, Crawford and company continue to illustrate how ideology and nationalism can triumph over clear thinking and common sense. For the rest of us, any time a foreign intervention in somebody else's fight, and does so with disproportionate and virtually indiscriminate violence, he must be branded an aggressor and potential war criminal.

RICHARD B. DU BOFF, The Hague.

### Buchwald and War

I am happy that the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam gives Art Buchwald so much substance for writing. However, one little thing puzzles me: why doesn't he get excited when Communist rockets hit Saigon or other South Vietnamese towns? Or do the Communists aim only at cows and other domestic animals and refrain from killing human beings? But Mr. Buchwald is safely tucked away in his office and writes whatever appeals to the public.

Well, we are sick and tired of reading about Swedes, Danes and Mr. Buchwald feeling touchy because the Communists just receive

what they have been serving out for years all over the world. ANTHONY VALE, Marseille.

**U.S. Moral Fiber**  
"Admiral Dredge-Nixon Nominer's Critic Punished." "President's Campaign Unit Named in Vote Law Violation." "Nixon Lawyer Called Solicitor of Dairies Campaign Gifts." "Hunt Enters Gully Pile to 6 Charges" (Watergate Bugging Case). "Beyond the Trials" (Herald, Jan. 12). These are headlines and an editorial from one day's edition of the HET.

If this indicates the kind of man who won an overwhelming victory in our last presidential election—what does this say about the people who gave him his "mandate"? And this is the man who wants to strengthen the moral fiber of America?

DAVID ADROPOZ, London.

**Opinion on Bombing**  
I would like to comment on Kenneth Crawford's blindness concerning "An Opinion on the Bombing" (Herald, Jan. 10). How can he maintain that the United States had an alternative to the October terms when the President was re-elected on the premise that he had achieved peace?

The U.S. government should realize that North Vietnam will never surrender, as the U.S. invasion of Cambodia failed to stall a Communist offensive.

Crawford says the bombing of North Vietnam was successful with "fractional losses." He mentions Hue—what about U.S. actions at My Lai?

Finally he mentions Truman's "courage" in dropping a bomb on Japan. Does Mr. Crawford advocate that the United States use nuclear weapons in Vietnam in order to get its own terms?

EUGENE CANECKI, Paris.

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EUGENE CANECKI, Paris.

## Uncle Sam And the Tar-Baby

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—In "The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story," Joel Chandler Harris described through his bygone Uncle Remus how Brer Fox laid a trap for his enemy, Brer Rabbit, by creating a contraption of tar and turpentine which resembled a provocative doll.

Every time the enraged Brer Rabbit struck, butted or kicked at the tar-baby he became more stuck to it. Until now—and for well over a decade—this has been the case of the United States with the contraption called Vietnam.

For the United States, Vietnam has become a "contraption." It is certainly not yet a nation state in terms comparable to those of greater, older, more traditional countries. It has indeed an ancient if confused history, much of which is marked by a period of partition not geographically distant from the artificial dividing line set up by the 1954 Geneva Conference now known as the Demilitarized Zone.

### List of Wars

In all its wars, declared and undeclared (and the list is far longer than most Americans realize), the United States has never before been caught up in such a bewildering impasse. Franklin Roosevelt wanted to get the former Indochinese colony out of French hands the moment Japan could be defeated, even accepting the idea of turning it over to the de facto control of that fledgling great power, Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist China.

President Eisenhower allowed John Foster Dulles to help France in its effort to smash Ho Chi Minh's movement (then called Viet Minh). He permitted Dulles first to refuse the Anglo-French concept of a South-east Asia alliance and then to promote it—as soon as the armies of Britain and France had become demonstrably powerless.

The Geneva "settlement" of 1954 was more or less ignored by Dulles. He quit the conference before its end and, after refusing to initiate its termination, only allowed the United States to sign a letter indicating agreement.

But, just as Washington had taken over Britain's burden of shoring up Greek defenses against a Communist insurrection, Washington less successfully and more gradually tried to substitute for France's departed resistance against a Vietnamese Communist insurrection heavily tinged with nationalism.

John F. Kennedy's administration souped up the U.S. commitment. Lyndon Johnson moved it to a maximum, but did not achieve victory.

### Could Not Win

President Nixon seems at last to have almost achieved, at considerable cost in lives and treasure, a peace settlement in Vietnam. At home and abroad, the extrication of this country from a far Eastern war it could not win and was unwilling to lose.

Nothing in American experience, not even the complex Korean venture, equalled Indochina in frustration. Even before he became President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, wrote a "Foreign Affairs" editorial in 1969: "Hanoi is unable to gain a military victory. Since it cannot force our withdrawal, it must negotiate about it."

This has been the crux of the Paris talks. The United States is hoping to pull away, while stuffing South Vietnam with weapons to protect itself if North Vietnam makes another endeavor to take over.

The quintessential meaning of this diplomatic operation is that Saigon and Hanoi are going to be left face-to-face. It will be up to them to decide whether to accept partition, as Germany and Korea have done, or whether to launch another round of fighting.

It has been apparent ever since Nixon started his program of Vietnamizing the Southeast Asia war that North Vietnam will never surrender, as the U.S. invasion of Cambodia failed to stall a Communist offensive.

Crawford says the bombing of North Vietnam was successful with "fractional losses." He mentions Hue—what about U.S. actions at My Lai?

Finally he mentions Truman's "courage" in dropping a bomb on Japan. Does Mr. Crawford advocate that the United States use nuclear weapons in Vietnam in order to get its own terms?

EUGENE CANECKI, Paris.



# In Finn Parliament Vote

## Kekkonen's Term Extended, Averting Crisis With Russians

By Joe Alex Morris

HELSINKI, Jan. 18.—The Finnish parliament voted early today to extend President Urho Kekkonen's term of office by four years, averting a crisis with the Russians and possibly paving the way for close Finnish ties to the expanded Common Market.

By a margin of six votes, Finland was spared a political crisis which almost certainly would have had grave repercussions on the whole field of East-West relations.

Mr. Kekkonen, 72, will serve an unprecedented 22 years as president, provided that he survives to the end of his new term in 1978.

An overwhelming majority of the 200 parliamentary deputies favored Mr. Kekkonen staying on, but because the legislation to extend his third term beyond 1974 was classified as urgent, five status of the deputies had to approve.

This meant that 34 negative votes could have killed the bill and thrown the country into hopeless political confusion. No one here has any reasonable alternative to Mr. Kekkonen's remaining in office.

After more than 14 hours of debate, Mr. Kekkonen received 170 votes to 28 against.

### EEC Pact an Issue

The crisis involved Finland's future direction in more ways than one. Finland needs a tariff-free agreement with the Common Market on industrial goods for its economic survival. But because of Soviet threats, an agreed pact has remained unsigned.

Mr. Kekkonen won reluctant Russian acceptance of the Common Market agreement only after he promised to stay in office to make sure it does not pull Finland away from its traditional neutrality and into a closer relationship with Western Europe.

He also promised to open negotiations with Comecon, the Communist version of the Common Market, to achieve a cosmetic balance.

The vote climaxed a year of uncertainty in which the president played cat and mouse with the country's harassed politicians, first promising to stay on, then refusing, then becoming positive again.

The crisis was a classic example of Finland's fragile neutrality and political dependency on Soviet goodwill. The Finns resent the term "Finlandization," meaning neutrality leaning heavily towards the Soviet Union, but create heart in recent months, climaxed by the parliamentary debate and the vote here today, showed that Finnish neutrality is indeed unique.

The problem began back in 1968, after Mr. Kekkonen was elected to his third six-year term despite a fairly ugly campaign waged by his opponent then and now, Rural party chairman Veljo Vennamo. Then 68 years old, Mr. Kekkonen said he would not be a candidate again, although he left the way open for a draft.

Nine Political Parties

Last year, political leaders of most major parties—there are nine in parliament—began worrying about the 1974 presidential elections. It was a short step to the consensus that Mr. Kekkonen was the only candidate who would be acceptable to the Russians.

Although an old Center party man himself, Mr. Kekkonen had won the confidence of Soviet leaders through frequent visits there—more than 20 in 18 years of office, including four last year alone—and by practicing strict neutrality in foreign policy. The Communist Party never won over the Conservatives; the Social Democratic party is just emerging from a long and bitter cold war with the Russians, and neither could field a likely candidate.

The situation was aggravated by the sensational success of Mr. Vennamo's Rural party in the last parliamentary elections, when it increased its representation from one to 18 seats (it has since split and is back down to six). The Russians view Mr. Vennamo as an only slightly veiled fascist.

This threat plus pressure from many political leaders caused Mr. Kekkonen to reconsider his decision not to run. In April, he said he was available, but only if the majority of the people wanted him and he did not have to campaign.

Panic followed an article in a Swedish newspaper saying that Soviet leaders had warned Mr. Kekkonen that Finland's proposed agreement with the Common Market could be damaging to Finnish-Soviet relations.

The article was never denied. The Foreign Ministry here called it "misleading" and Mr. Kekkonen assured the Russians that no undermining would go on as long as he remained president, after first considering his immediate resignation because of feared Soviet displeasure.

Then 34 prominent Finnish figures appealed to Mr. Kekkonen to respect the constitution. They included the president of the Finnish-Soviet Friendship Society, who thus seemed to be going against Soviet wishes.

On Dec. 14, Mr. Kekkonen said he was not available any more, and a new panic set in. On Jan. 9, leaders of the seven biggest parties appealed to him to change his mind. After another trip to Moscow, where the Russians told him they still liked him, Mr. Kekkonen agreed, but only for an extra four years.



Urho Kekkonen

## Philippine Developments Said To Stir Doubts in Washington

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Some high administration officials are reported to be deeply concerned over the increasing movement toward one-man rule in the Philippines by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

But well-placed officials said yesterday that, for the time being, the United States would continue to refrain from commenting publicly about the political situation in the Philippines.

One official said that when Mr. Marcos ordered martial law in September there was considerable sympathy here for his problems in containing the spread of crime, corruption, economic unrest and political extremism in his country.

"Low-Key" Approach

But since then, he said, doubts have arisen in Washington over Mr. Marcos's intentions. There is a suspicion, he said, that instead of dealing with real problems, Mr. Marcos may be primarily concerned with increasing his own power and influence.

So far, officials said, the administration has decided to follow a "low-key" approach in public. Spokesmen have been instructed not to comment when asked about Filipino developments.

Yesterday, for instance, Charles W. Bray 3d, the State Department spokesman, said, "We have noted these developments, but I will have no comment on them." He had been asked about Mr. Marcos's proclamation ending the 26-year-old American-style democracy and instituting a new constitution under which he assumed the powers of president, premier and legislature.

Supply Centers

Another official said that the "no-comment" situation might not last much longer and that consideration was being given to expressing dismay to Mr. Marcos privately.

Over the years, the United States has built up considerable economic and military involvement in the Philippines.

The military installations, primarily Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay Naval Station, have served as major supply and logistics centers for the Vietnam war. And there reportedly has been strong opposition from the Defense Department to "rocking the boat" at this time, one official said.

Direct American investment in the Philippines is estimated at \$1 billion.

In addition, about 45 percent of the Filipino \$2.1 billion in debts is owed to American banks. As the result, officials said, American businessmen have sought to avoid any actions that might adversely affect their interests.

What irks some authorities is that Filipino officials for years boasted of their American-style democracy when they sought aid in this country, one official said.

Constitution Proclaimed

MANILA, Jan. 18 (AP).—President Marcos said today that he is certain that the people will have a secure and happy future, "guided by God's awesome grace and the light" of the new British-style parliamentary constitution.

The 55-year-old chief executive, in a presidential statement issued by a spokesman, also proclaimed ratification of the new charter following a six-day nationwide referendum in which the people overwhelmingly favored it.

The voting was conducted in about 32,000 citizens' assemblies where those attending raised their hands to indicate that they favored Mr. Marcos's martial-law policies and their continuance.

Opposition leaders, headed by former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, branded the referendum unconstitutional and, therefore, invalid on the grounds that only a secret ballot could provide an honest indication on the will of the people.

Philippine

## Rogers Expresses Confidence In U.S. Plan for Suez Canal

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers insisted yesterday that a two-and-a-half-year-old American plan to reopen the Suez Canal remains the most realistic approach to obtaining a permanent Mideast peace.

Although Mr. Rogers made no direct reference to pronouncements last week by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, pronouncements that apparently ruled out the U.S. proposal, the secretary's statement was the first high-level American declaration on the Mideast since then.

Mr. Rogers, speaking at a New York dinner honoring departing Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin, said that 1973 is "a favorable time for negotiations."

He said that the American proposal would be but "a first decisive step" to reaching the final settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

President Sadat said on Jan. 8 that he had given up all interest in the American proposal. "I have reached the limit of my patience," Mr. Sadat said, adding that he thought the United States was too closely allied with Israel.

"Willingness to Look"

Mr. Rogers stated yesterday that the opening of negotiations between the Arabs and Israelis "does not require changes in objectives or policies."

"Negotiations only require a willingness to look for solutions and to seriously and thoughtfully consider possibilities of mutual accommodation."

The secretary said that the four years of American foreign policy under the direction of President Nixon had led to serious negotiations between long-time adversaries. He cited as examples improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as well as those between the United States and China.

The Middle East remains an exception to the effort to reach peace.

## Vatican Adopts Rite for Ailing

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The Vatican today implemented a reform that should end the strictly deathbed image of the Roman Catholic rite that formerly was known as "extreme unction."

The rite is intended as a spiritual encouragement for the sick as well as the dying.

A papal document issued today assembles reforms already in effect for several years.

Although the rite, known as the "anointing of the sick," is still intended mainly for those in danger of death, it can be practiced more than once on the same person or even on large groups of persons, such as pilgrims.

Among the observers at the trial are British Labor member of Parliament Maurice Miller, Swiss lawyer Christian Grobri and three other lawyers.

Heikal U.S. Visit Seen

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The editor of the newspaper Al-Ahram, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, is planning a visit to the United States next month and during the trip he is likely to meet American presidential adviser Henry Kissinger for unofficial talks on the Middle East, political sources said today.

Bazooka Attack

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas based in Lebanon fired a number of bazooka shells at an Israeli patrol along the northern frontier today in the first incident reported in the region in four months. No casualties or return fire were reported.

## 13 in Greece Go on Trial in Court-Martial

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Greece brought 13 persons before a court-martial today charged with planning to kidnap foreign diplomats, hijack airliners and free the would-be assassin of Premier George Papadopoulos.

Twelve of the 13 pleaded not guilty to the charges and one defendant shouted out during prosecution testimony that he had been tortured after his arrest.

The trial before a five-member military tribunal opened in a small courtroom on the sixth floor of the military justice building with the proceedings being observed by five foreign legal experts on behalf of the International Human Rights Organization.



ADS OF STATE—French President Georges Pompidou and Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie toasting each other at the official reception yesterday in Addis Ababa. The two leaders held a round of discussions on economic and cultural relations between their two countries and the continuing French presence in Djibouti.

## British Army Sentry Slays Gunman in Ulster Holdup

ELFAST, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A British Army sentry today shot killed a gunman who was being a bank branch in Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital.

An army spokesman said that slain man was one of four who burst into the bank, just inside the hospital entrance off Catholic Falls Road.

passer-by alerted two hospital sentries. As they rushed through the hospital entrance, the gunmen turned and fired a pistol at them.

Both soldiers fired and the man fell wounded. He died a minutes later.

The three other gunmen escaped.

IRA Leader Charged

In Dublin, an executive member of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army was appearing in court later today.

Police arrested Paddy Duffy at home yesterday and charged him under the Offenses Against the State Act, which makes IRA membership illegal.

Meanwhile, police sources in Belfast said that the deliberate wounding of five men by IRA punishment teams could mark the start of a new campaign.

They said that they suspected the five attacks against civilians Tuesday night and yesterday were provoked by the rise of anti-IRA informers in the Roman Catholic community.

All of the men living in Catholic enclaves were shot in the legs by gunmen who called at their homes or stopped them on the street in Lurgan, Armagh, Londonderry and Belfast.

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## New Egg Look-Door-to-Door Sellers Blamed

ZEIST, Netherlands, Jan. 18 (AP).—A local egg board spokesman today blamed as-tute door-to-door salesmen for bits of mind and feathers on eggs now reaching the public.

The egg board had nothing to do with it, it was the roving salesmen trying to kid housewives their eggs were farm-fresh, he said.

These itinerant traders were cashing in on the "fresh from the farmyard" look which the public was now craving for in its retreat from the plastic and concrete style of modern living, said the spokesman.

## Obituaries

### Ralph T. Walker, 83, Is Dead, Award-Winning Architect

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Ralph T. Walker, 83, who was hailed in 1957 by the American Institute of Architects as "the architect of the century," died yesterday at his home in Chappaqua, N. Y.

Mr. Walker was awarded the AIA's centennial medal for his "unfading use of his talents and energies in many fields of public service." Earlier, he had won an accolade from the late Frank Lloyd Wright, no great admirer of his professional colleagues, as "the only other architect in America."

A long-time principal in the firm of Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Smith, he remained in retirement a consultant to the successor firm, Haines, Lundberg & Wachler.

Robert B. Walker

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Robert Barney Walker, 59, chairman and chief executive officer of American Brands, Inc., died yesterday morning of an apparent heart attack at a Manhattan hotel. He lived in Darien, Conn.

Mr. Walker, who assumed leadership of the giant cigarette company in 1963 after a career spent with the firm, led the company into the filter cigarette market despite his personal disbelief in the dangers of smoking.

Shortly after taking over the presidency, he introduced a new filter cigarette, the Carlton, the first cigarette to be labeled with its tar and nicotine content.

Adm. Herbert D. Riley

KENT ISLAND, Md., Jan. 18 (AP).—Vice-Adm. Herbert D. Riley, retired, commander in chief of naval forces in the Pacific in the late 1950s, died at his home here yesterday.

From 1962 until shortly before his retirement in 1964, Adm. Riley was director of the joint staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon.

That same year, he was named assistant chief of staff for plans,

policy and operations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

During World War II, he took part in air operations at Guadalcanal and, as commanding officer of the carrier Makassar Strait, served in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa attacks.

He held the Bronze Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross among other decorations.

Dorothy S. Baldwin

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Dorothy S. Baldwin, 67, a psychiatric social worker who retired in November as a consultant to the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, died following emergency surgery on Monday in Suva, Fiji Islands, during a tour of South Pacific countries.

Miss Baldwin was born in Baltimore, where her father, Oliver Perry Baldwin, was an editor of the Sun. She was a graduate of Friends School there and Hollins College. She also did graduate study at Smith College.

Michael J. Cafferty

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Michael J. Cafferty, 67, board chairman of the Chicago Transit Authority and a former official in the U.S. Department of Transportation, died yesterday of cancer.

He served on the President's Task Force on Transportation from 1965 to 1969.

Central London Gets Truck Ban

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Authorities announced two plans today for reducing central London traffic jams.

The Greater London Council said trucks 40 feet long and over would be banned from six square miles of the downtown area beginning in the spring. The only exception would be vehicles starting or ending their journeys in the area, probably only one out of every six of the giant trucks.

In a separate report, a parliamentary subcommittee urged steps to encourage public transport and discourage the use of private cars in London and other cities.

It called for the reduction of city center parking lots, increased parking fees and subsidized public transport, among other steps.

Scientists Protest

Cutback at Euratom

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (AP).—About 100 scientists whose jobs are threatened by a cutback in Euratom, the Common Market body dealing with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, demonstrated outside EEC headquarters here today as cabinet ministers from Britain, Ireland and Denmark arrived for their first Euratom meeting as full members.

The meeting will examine an Italian proposal to close Euratom's joint research center and a compromise Belgian proposal for cutting the staff to 1,500 and its cost to \$188 million.

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## FILMS IN PARIS

## Rehabilitation of the Police

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI).—On the screen the policeman, once a fearless, protecting angel, has become a heavy. "Pig!" greets his appearance as hisses used to the mustache-twirling villain of melo-

dramas. Of late the policeman has been portrayed in the movies as a sadist, coward or clandestine agent of the underworld and in the much imitated Italian film "Inquiry Into a Citizen Above All Suspicion," he was a murderer empowered to acquit himself.

"The New Centurions" (at the Elysees Cinema and the Studio Alpha in English) is, therefore, novel in its approach. Though no trumpet-sounding dedication of the cop, it at least restores him to respectability and humanizes him by explaining his viewpoint and job.

## 'Common Bible' Published in England Approved by All Christian Churches

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—For the first time in centuries, English-speaking Christians today got a Bible they can all use.

A "Common Bible" sanctioned by all faiths was published in Britain by Collins. It will be published in the United States at Easter.

Not since Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of Wittenberg Castle Church in 1517, the publishers noted, have Roman Catholics, the Protestant faiths and Orthodox denominations had a Bible text agreed upon by all.

The "Revised Standard Version Common Bible," however, has been praised by virtually all leaders of Christian faiths.

Included in the "Common Bible" are the 12 books of the

Apocrypha. Protestants historically have contended these were not part of the Bible proper, but Roman Catholics have upheld their authority and have included them.

The King James version (1611) of the Bible has been called "the noblest monument of English prose," and later revisers carefully have preserved its language wherever possible.

The "Common Bible" combines these. Its preface says that it "seeks to preserve all that is best in the English Bible as it has been known and used through the years."

Based on a best-selling novel by Joseph Wambaugh, a former member of the force with 10 years of experience, it gives an absorbing glimpse of the Los Angeles police on active service. The incidents of station house camaraderie, the night patrols of shady districts where crime stalks and the unexpected demands that are made on a law guardian's resourcefulness lend it the air of a documentary of sociological value.

Whatever the truth of its portrait it has a convincing ring. George C. Scott as the veteran patrolman and Stacy Keach as his rookie assistant who deserts low studies for law enforcement add to its persuasive tone with two exceptionally fine performances.

The production has been most competently directed by Richard Fleischer—remembered for his gripping restaging of the Leopold case in "Compulsion"—



Stacy Keach in "The New Centurions," directed by Richard Fleischer.

who has balanced the exciting crime hunts with a wry humor. Only in the sentimental passages—the younger policeman's squabbles with his wife, who wants him to stay home nights, and with his subsequent affair with a sympathetic black nurse—does the film pace slacken a bit, but we are spared a happy ending, realism coming to the fore again in a smashing finale.

The French ban on the films of Andy Warhol has been lifted and they are coming to Paris one by one, though perhaps somewhat edited. The latest of these to arrive is "Flesh" (at the Studio Racin and the S.F. Elysees in English), though it was made before the recently released "Trash."

"Flesh," the account of a Greenwich Village hustler's private and public life, is typical Warholesque. It has some bold scenes of nudity and amorous play and its dramatic persona converse for the most part in disconnected sentences. There are some interesting sequences, done with striking originality, but dramatic unity is lacking.

Paul Morrissey's directorial talent is discernible in the handling of several individual episodes, but he still has much to learn.

## BIRTH NOTICE

Lord & Lady COMPTON, formerly daughter of the Dutch Ambassador to France, Baron Adolph Bentinck & of Baroness Bentinck, take great pleasure in announcing the birth of

DANIEL

in London, on 16 January.

## ART IN NEW YORK

## Popular Metropolitan 'Ingres' Attributed to Another Artist

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The Metropolitan Museum of Art says that one of its most popular paintings, "Odalisque," attributed to Ingres, is not by Ingres after all.

The picture was removed from the museum about a year ago, leading to fears among the staff and some scholars that it had been sold, along with other French masters from the collections. These fears were heightened by reports that it was in the custody of Wildenstein & Co., the international art dealer.

Lewis Goldenberg, head of the gallery, last week denied knowledge of the picture's whereabouts. To the same question, Everett Fahy, curator of European art at the museum, replied: "I honestly don't know." He said that he had not seen the "Odalisque" for a year, and referred the question to Thomas P. Hoving, the museum's director.

Mr. Hoving said last week that the painting was in a "safe place," being studied by specialists as to its authenticity. He explained that, as the museum's catalogue reported, "a number of scholars have questioned it."

"We believe that the picture is not by the master," Mr. Hoving said. When asked where it now was, he replied: "It's none of your business." Several days later, however, he said the museum was reconsidering its policy of reticence. He then confirmed that the picture was indeed at Wildenstein, explaining that Daniel Wildenstein, the firm's chairman, was a noted authority on Ingres.

It is now understood that the painting has been at the Wildenstein Gallery in Paris. Mr. Hoving said that it would be back on display at the museum next week, with a changed attribution.

The 33-by-48-inch painting is also known as the "Odalisque in a Bath" (Gray). It distinguishes it from a similar Ingres in color which is a treasure of the Louvre. Some scholars have suspected that the Metropolitan's version may have been a copy made in the studio of Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres (1780-1867) by a student possibly for an engraving.

Others, however, still believe it is from the brush of the master. The museum's own published catalogue, "French Paintings," by Charles Sterling of the Louvre and Margaretta M. Salinger of the Metropolitan, mentions no question of authenticity.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI).—This is how critics rate the new movies and plays:

## Plays

"Let Me Hear You Smile," a marital comedy starring Sandy Dennis and James Broderick, was generally panned. "It was pointless, sad and totally unmemorable... Tiny jokes battered mosquito-like against the general air of pointless boredom," Timesman Clive Barnes wrote. "The performances were valiant failures. Broderick as the impossible husband was the nicest. He tried hard, laughed easily and did an honest best," AP critic William Glover said. "A comedy as droll as the poet that serves as the main emotive prop of its star, Sandy Dennis."

The authors of the play, Leonora Thuna and Harry Cauley, "take a glib approach that speedily turns believable human comedy into a marathon of gags," Mr. Cauley directed.

"Medea," a new version of the tragedy by Euripides, starring Irene Pappas and conceived and directed by Minos Volonakis, got mixed reports at the Broadway Joseph E. Levine Theater. AP's William Glover praised an "imposing" revision, that "even becomes vibrantly persuasive sometimes amid a jangle of electronic tones and visual marvels." Another current effort by Off-Broadway's renowned Circle-in-the-Square, to which Clive Barnes of The Times, added: "All in all, this is a 'Medea' of interest. And Miss Pappas is splendid." Daily News reporter Douglas Watt

disagreed: "While one is filled with admiration for the handsome design, the imaginative staging and the finest adaptation... it lacks a Medea... Miss Pappas plays her like a Queens housewife."

"Don Juan in Hell," the George Bernard Shaw play, opened at Broadway's Palace Theater. AP's Glover praises a "superb" production, comprised of Paul Benford, Ricardo Montalban, Agnes Moorehead and Edward Mulhare, that "warily picks its way with slow, measured care into the Shavian underbrush of intellectual argument and ponderous paradox." Timesman Clive Barnes disagrees, citing Montalban's "monotonous delivery" with its "rise and fall phrasing" that runs up and down Shaw's drearily antithetical phrases like

a child on a roller-coaster. "The 'no electric performance' Barnes says, and though Moorehead 'shows some excitement... it is not always sustained,' John Houseman did a staging."

"Love Gotta Come by Satin Night," by Ronnie Paris, "Orin," by Don Evans, two on act plays on a double bill at the Theater Arts, got a star review from Timesman Mel Gussow. "It is often the case with Matinee Series, the actors in the playthings, are the main contributors to the entertainment," Gussow says. Frank Foster and Earle Hyman of their characters "a life that not apparent in the dialogue in the second and 'more and more' of the two plays, Gussow says. In the opening play directed by Donald Buka, Janet Wit creates "a forceful impression."

## Movies

"Dr. Phibes Rises Again," directed by Robert Fuest, "makes the usually dumb mistake of aspiring to be camp," Vincent Canby of The New York Times notes. "Mystical, a lot of Fuest and Robert Fuest's 'such respect for fantasy that never gets bogged down by explanations,' Canby says. 'A lot of it is not funny, but a lot of it shows a real awareness of style that is usually absent in the work of people who set out to exploit camp.' The sequel 'The Abominable Dr. Phibes' released in 1971, picks up its story as Dr. Phibes is rising to his tomb to search for the elixir bestowing eternal life. The screenplay is based on characters created by James Whilton at William Goldstein.

"Here Comes Every Body," group encounter documentary directed by John Whitmore, "by far the most interesting feature of this kind I have seen," Howard Thompson of The Times reports. "For one thing, the people 'tense' something to about themselves and one another. They are generally very able and intelligent." Final Thompson says, when Whitmore camera concentrates on seven eight case histories, "they set people worth knowing." The counter session was filmed California at the Esalen Institute. "Imagine the 'somewhat autobiographical' new movie by Lennon and Yoko and, 'I mean to be gossip, not even a lightening, but rather a kind meditation on how a couple of their privacy,' Roger Greenspan relates in The Times. In many of the sequences, Yoko Ono treated as a sex object ("not by her best role"), and many of them "tense" to be funny. "The whole thing, says Greenspan, says, 'For all its elaborate production and its technical expertise, 'Imagine' is the soul amateurishness. Even its self-parody, covering for what indeed a massive self-indulgence."

## 200th Anniversary For Stockholm Opera

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The Stockholm Royal Opera house tonight celebrated its 200th anniversary with a first performance of a modern opera dealing how the opera house's founder, King Gustav III, was murdered there 180 years ago.

King Gustav VI Adolf, 90, and other invited guests tonight attended the performance of "Tomara," an opera by composer Lars Johan Werle and based on an 18th-century novel by Swedish author Carl J. L. Almqvist.

## DEATH NOTICE

The Beligion of the Sacred Heart Mary, Marianne, recently departed this life on January 18, 1973. The body of the deceased will be held at the funeral home of the Rev. Fr. J. J. Almqvist, 11, Boulevard de la Chapelle, 75014 Paris, on January 19, 1973, at 10:00 a.m. in the chapel of the same address. Burial will take place on January 20, 1973, at 10:00 a.m. in the cemetery of Montmartre.

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## SUMPTUOUS VILLA

With 22 rooms, covered and heated swimming pool, 4,000 sq.m. grounds. Basement fitted for large receptions. Bungalows. Very quiet location. Saint-Blaise/Neuchâtel area. 10 minutes from town of 40,000 inhabitants and 1 hour and 15 minutes from Geneva and near a small airport. Parking lot for 80 cars. Price: \$1,000,000. Wonderful view on Lake Neuchâtel and the Alps.

Write to: Box 57-140, Annuaire Suisse, S.A. ASSA, 2 Fbg. du Lac, 2000-Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

## Very attractive

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

in the form of a newly built 6-story Apartment House in the center of Brussels (Porte Louise). Requested Capital \$500,000. 10% net yield before taxes, all costs deducted. Chiffre 44-120131, Publilias, Bahnhofstr. 30, CH-8001 Zürich.

## For sale

## MEDIUM SIZED

## DEPARTMENT STORE

situated in the

very center of a city

in the French-speaking part of Switzerland.

Contact:

Box No. C-18-5099,

Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva, 3.

## 6 RUE DE BERRI

2nd ENTRANCE: 84 Champs-Élysées, PARIS (8e).

## NEW BUILDING

TO LET. NO AGENCY.

200 to 400 sq.m., each floor.

Luxuriously equipped offices. Telephones. Parking spaces. Commercial lease without key-money.

225.99.03

مکان العمل











هكذا من العمل

**Two  
announcements important  
to the world of Euro-finance**

**1** **2**

<p><b>Citicorp International Bank Limited</b></p> <p>—CIBL for short—opened for business on January 18th, 1973. It serves as the worldwide merchant and investment banking arm of First National City Corporation, the parent company of First National City Bank. CIBL will specialise in syndicated eurocurrency loans; in the management, underwriting and distribution of international securities issues; and in corporate finance services.</p>	<p><b>Citicorp International Securities S.A.</b></p> <p>—is the new name for FNCEB Eurosecurities S.A., an affiliate of First National City Bank formed in Brussels in 1967 to act as underwriter and distributor of international securities. Under its new name the company will continue its activities in the distribution of securities and will expand its secondary market operations.</p>
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<p><b>Citicorp International Bank Limited</b>          31 Moorgeta, London EC2. Telephone: 01-628 3211          Cables: CIBIL London EC2. Telex: 884933          Authorised Share Capital:          5,000,000 shares of £1 each = £5,000,000          Issued Share Capital:          4,000,000 shares (50 p each) = £2,000,000</p>	<p><b>Citicorp International Securities S.A.</b>          (Formerly FNIB Euroscintias SA)          5 Rue de Luxem, 1000 Brussels. Telephone: 13 96 80          Cables: EUROSECURITIES Brussels. Telex: 24072          Capital and Reserves:          B.Fcs. 50,000,000</p>
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Together these two subsidiaries add a significant investment banking capacity to the international commercial banking and financial services provided by the Citicorp/Citibank organisation in 90 countries around the world.

**FIRST NATIONAL CITY CORPORATION** 

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all conditions. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

1







P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in \$	St. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in
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-1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										-1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Div. in \$										High, Low, Div. in \$									
P/E High Low Last Chgs										P/E High Low Last Chgs									
(Continued from preceding page)										(Continued from preceding page)									
111a Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104a 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111b Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104b 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111c Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104c 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111d Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104d 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111e Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104e 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111f Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104f 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111g Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104g 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111h Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104h 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111i Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104i 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111j Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104j 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111k Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104k 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111l Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104l 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111m Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104m 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111n Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104n 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111o Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104o 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111p Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104p 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111q Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104q 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111r Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104r 14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a	14a
111s Donitex 26	7	16	134	136	134	134	134	134	134	104s 14a	14a	14a	14a	14					

[illegible]

*Les obligations étant souscrites  
le présent avis est publié à titre d'information*



REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

**EMPRUNT D'ÉTAT 7% 1973**  
avec référence à l'unité de compte de la  
Communauté Economique Européenne

**6.500.000.000 FRANCS**  
remboursable le 16 janvier 1988.

**CRÉDIT LYONNAIS**  
**BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS**  
**BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS**  
**CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES**  
**CAISSE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE**  
**CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE**  
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